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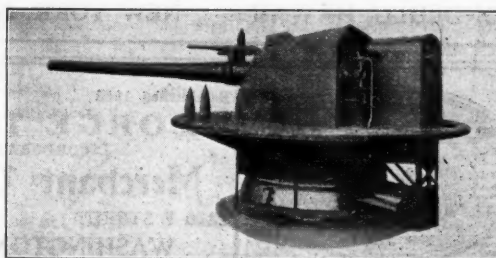
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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the list was published in our issue of last week, except that Companies I, K, L and M, 14th Infantry, should be changed to Fort George Wright, Wash.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to April 20. Later changes noted elsewhere.
(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship and flagship of Admiral Fletcher) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YANKEE (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FIRST DIVISION.

Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, Commander.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Mayo.) Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Josiah S. McKean. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SECOND DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Boush.) Capt. Albert Gleaves. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MICHIGAN, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

THIRD DIVISION.

Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Coffman.) Capt. Volney O. Chase. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coontz. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. George W. Logan. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. William M. Crose. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral McLean.) At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Durell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt.

Casey B. Morgan. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CRUISER SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Capt. Edward L. Beach. Off the mouth of the Panuco River, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At Beirut, Syria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
OLYMPIA, cruiser, second class, 14(a), 4(b). Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At Progresso, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Duncan M. Wood. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton O. Decker. At Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Moody. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

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BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix, Commander.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Henry D. Cooke. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels.

Send mail for vessels of this division to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. John H. Newton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Trophy ship, gunnery, 1914. Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
BEALE (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Reed M. Fawell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dortch. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Orenshaw, Commander.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1914.) Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Orenshaw. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, Commander.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
BALCH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Paul E. Dampman. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
REID (destroyer). Ensign Charles A. Pownall. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr., Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to Pensacola, Fla.
TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr. At Pensacola, Fla.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At Pensacola, Fla.
PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign William D. Kilduff. At Pensacola, Fla.
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At Pensacola, Fla.
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Harry B. Hird. At Pensacola, Fla.
WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At Pensacola, Fla.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander.

PRAIRIE (transport), 12(b). (Flagship of Submarine Flotilla commander.) Lieut. Macgillivray Milne. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Ensign George M. Cook. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Ensign Joseph M. B. Smith. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
POTOMAC (tender). Btsn. Michael J. Wilkinson. At Almirante Bay.
SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Almirante Bay.
C-1 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Elder. At Almirante Bay.
C-2 (submarine). Ensign Edgar M. Williams. At Almirante Bay.
C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Almirante Bay.
C-4 (submarine). Ensign George L. Dickson. At Almirante Bay.
C-5 (submarine). Ensign George A. Rood. At Almirante Bay.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Thomas Withers, Commander.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Earle C. Metz. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Percy K. Robottom. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

(Continued on page 1089.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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MEDDLESOME PROTESTS.

The systematic promptness with which criticism of high officers of the Army is sent to the Secretary of War when they give their approval to measures looking to the widening of our military resources by enrolling men or training them outside the Army would indicate that some organization is behind this effort to place our officers in a wrong light before the Department. In view of the highly subsidized activities of certain gentlemen who are opposing Army and Navy increase it is not difficult to identify this organization. Only a few weeks ago Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., was sharply taken to task by some prominent New Yorkers because of his sympathy with the idea of keeping track of men who might be available for military purposes in the event of war. Now Major Gen. William H. Carter, commanding the Hawaiian Department, is the object of this singularly prompt criticism. On March 30 General Carter appeared before the committee of the whole in the House of Representatives at Honolulu at the request of the chairman of the military committee, the matter then pending being the Compulsory Military Education bill. With General Carter was Capt. Edward K. Massee, Judge Advocate of the Department. The department commander unequivocally advocated the passage of the bill. Thereupon the following message was sent by cable to Secretary of War Garrison:

Secretary of War, Washington, D.C.: Major General Carter yesterday addressed the Hawaiian legislature, advocating drastic compulsory military education. Advocates of this measure industriously seek to create impression that it is approved by War Department, and this is given color by the activities of General Carter. Aside from the obvious impropriety of his attempt to influence legislation, General Carter's position is believed to be inconsistent with the policy of the department, as announced in your letter of March 11 to Gen. Leonard A. Wood. It is respectfully requested that the situation that has arisen here be dealt with by you.

Among the signers of the message was Judge Humphreys, who explained that his protest was against the Major General as an officer and not as an individual. He said that, being opposed to militarism, he believes in nipping it in the bud in Hawaii. Of this view the Gazette, of Honolulu, said: "There are many others in the territory also opposed to militarism, but they will not all agree with Judge Humphreys that receiving a minimum of military training constitutes militarism. Our youth should be taught how to bend their patriotism to some useful end should our soil be invaded. At least nine-tenths of the training of an American Militiaman fits him for better citizenship and makes him a better man." The names of the other citizens signing this message were not made public.

Speaking of the telegram to Secretary Garrison, the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, of Honolulu, said: "Both Representative Coney, of the House Military Committee, and Speaker Holstein, whose bill the measure under discussion is, say that General Carter and Captain Massee appeared upon invitation of the members and were not attempting to influence legislation, merely giving their opinions as authorities concerning the question under discussion. Their appearance at the hearing before the committee of the whole was a favor conferred upon the committee, as was the trouble taken by Rear Admiral Moore in writing his letter to the committee, outlining his views on the bill. No member of the House, as far as can be learned, regards the appearance of the Army

men before the committee or the letter from the commandant of the naval station as savoring of interference in the legislative work or of being anything approaching a lobby. Whether the attention of Secretary of the Navy Daniels has been called to Admiral Moore's expression of view has not been learned by the Advertiser, but it is not thought that this has been done."

In an editorial on the same subject, the Advertiser said: "If the Hawaiian Legislature is to be deprived of the expert knowledge, and the benefit of the advice of a leading military man when legislating on military matters, then it is time that the public should protest against the arbitrary rulings of the War Department. Can it be that an Army or Navy officer is to be gagged and dumb every time discussion turns toward the Army and Navy? The most vital questions before the American public to-day have to deal with the Army and Navy, and how is the average layman to deal with these questions without some information from some one who knows? And who should be a better authority than the active officers of the Service? To the man in the street it looks as if the department heads in Washington had allowed their sense of importance to run away with their judgment. The reprimand given to General Wood, mild as it was, was an absurdity. If General Carter or Admiral Moore is to be condemned, it will likewise be absurd. These officers deserve the thanks of the community for their courtesy in advising the Legislature on request and for their frankness in making plain their views, both as commanding officers and citizens."

A field officer of the Army writes us relative to the muzzling of officers to this effect: "The interest which was about to appear among our people on the subject of national defense will die a-borning if those who best know the subject continue to have their lips sealed and their pens broken." The case of Major General Carter is different from certain other instances falling under the prohibition of G.O. 10, War Dept., current series. He was formally invited to give his views to a legislature of a territory before which was pending a measure on which the chief Army officer in the territory might reasonably be expected to shed some important light. General Carter did not volunteer his views on military questions and would scarcely seem to fall under the inhibition of G.O. 10, which distinctly prohibits "officers from giving out for publication any interview, statement, discussion, or article on the military situation in the United States or abroad." General Carter did not "give out for publication" his views. He presented them to a legislative body in the regular course of parliamentary procedure. To place such formal utterances on the same plane with the haphazard remarks of one who may rush into print with ill digested views on the military situation is to lack the Scotchman's gift of "discremination."

But more significant than the exact bearing of this order is the growing tendency, which the New York and Honolulu protests to the War Department reveal, on the part of certain public men to go direct to the Department with protests which do not await the slow transmission of the mails, but are sent by telegraph as if instructions had gone out from some central body to lose not a moment and to strike while the iron was hot. Whether the object is to frighten off officers because the people give their opinions weight and thus to furnish those opposed to military expansion a clearer field, it is plain that a campaign has been organized everywhere to make immediate protest to the War Department against the appearance of officers of the Army in public discussions of military matters. It will be interesting to see whether the War Department will lend itself to any movement that looks to preventing a legislature, not to speak of the public, from receiving information from high officers of the Army.

The anniversary of the surrender at Appomattox of the Army of Northern Virginia, the last of the great events of the Civil War possible of commemoration in a half-century celebration, must bring back to those who lived at that time tales about war atrocities such as we are receiving from abroad and which, in our case, at least, existed largely only in the imagination of romancers or in the minds of those who could not see that the acts of war are not the acts of peace and that deeds done in war must always be regarded in the right perspective, the perspective that takes into account that regulated violence is the process of war, and that violence does not wear kid gloves or flowered robes. Until this point of view is understood just so long will there be exaggeration and distortion. In his address at the centennial of Lee's birth at Lexington, Va., in 1907, Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, in commending Lee for his decision to abide by the fate of his army and not engage in guerrilla warfare used these words: "With a million men, inured to war, on the national muster roll, men impatient of further resistance, accustomed to license, and now educated up to a belief that war was hell, and that the best way to bring it to a close was to intensify hell—with such a force as this to reckon with, made more reckless in brutality by the assassin's senseless shot, the Confederacy need have looked for no consideration, no mercy." By such language as this the future historian might be influenced to refer to the brutalities of the Federal Army, but, as a matter of fact, the Army of Grant was not a brutalized army. It was splendidly disciplined and under a control of which any commander might have been proud. "Brutality" is often an easy term for describing the violence of war, as when a citizen firing from ambush upon sol-

diers is instantly shot. Such acts as these appear brutal until they are recognized as the inevitable accompaniments of war. The "brutality" of the men of Grant's and Sherman's armies must have been of a negligible quantity, else it would have manifested itself in outrages against law and order when the great army of the North was disbanded and melted away, absorbed into the great mass of civilian population; but the records of the different communities of the Union will show that respect for law and government was as great among the returned "brutal" soldiers of the armies as among the civilians who never had smelled gunpowder. This would be only natural, for these soldiers had just come from positions of trust where they had known the real, true meaning of obedience, and where the importance of respecting the orders of those in authority had often meant their own personal salvation, and that of those with whom they were fighting as comrades.

In adopting a memorial to the President of the United States calling for proper defense of the coast of that section, the Legislature of the state of Washington has struck out a line of action that is destined to be imitated by other states of the Union that feel themselves in want of proper protection against invasion. The justice of and necessity for this memorial are to be found in the constitutional guarantee that the states will be protected by the Federal Government from invasion, and in the prohibition laid upon the states against maintaining armies and ships of war in time of peace. Deprived of the right to take the initiative in its own defense the state of Washington is compelled for self-protection to call the attention of the United States Government to its responsibility in the matter. Chambers of commerce of prominent cities have taken action similar to that of the legislature in pointing out the defenselessness of the coast and the danger which the people and their property interests are subjected to by the want of adequate military resources. This feeling of the Pacific Coast states that they are not properly defended against attack is not a thing of recent growth. For years they have objected to the small part which their interests have held in whatever of a military policy Congress has seen fit to follow in the annual appropriations for Army and Navy. At the time, nearly eight years ago, of the world cruise of the Battleship Fleet, much was said about the openness of the Pacific Coast to attack, and an effort was made through resolutions of important business bodies to have a part of the Battleship Fleet left in the Pacific in order to give the American people living on its shores that sense of protection of which they had been deprived because of the niggardly attitude of Congress toward the Services, and also because of the want of a continuing policy of national defense which would include all our coasts in a rational scheme based upon military necessities and upon the strategic demands of the various localities of the United States. The memorial, which we reproduce on the following page, makes mention of the helplessness not only of Washington, but also of the sister state of Oregon. The inadequacy of the fortifications on Puget Sound and the Columbia river because of their remoteness is set forth in the joint resolution without any qualification. The relation of the population and wealth of the states to the strategic centers is admirably brought out, thus giving to the memorial the character of a sound business appeal free from anything that might be labeled "jingoism." It is a clearly reasoned judicial presentation of the military needs of a section which has been too much neglected in the matter of fortifications.

Plans are under consideration in the War Department by which two lists of eligible candidates for Philippine Scouts will be created. One will be for non-commissioned officers of the Army, and the other list will be for successful candidates from civil life. Vacancies in the Philippine Scouts will be filled first from the non-commissioned officers' list and second from the civilians' list. The change will be simply applying to the appointment of Philippine Scout officers the same principle that is used in filling vacancies in the Army. It is insisted that there is just as much reason to give enlisted men of the Army a preference in appointing Philippine Scout officers, as there is in selecting officers for the Army. Non-commissioned officers who take the Philippine Scout examination must have had two years' service in the Army, and therefore should be better qualified than civilians with little or no military experience. If the proposal is adopted, it will go into effect with the next year's examination.

The New York Sun, New Orleans Picayune and other papers on April 18 published another installment of a weird story, after the style of the battle of Dorking, intended to show the not impossible, if not wholly probable, results of our neglect of military precaution. The article is accompanied by a picture of the enemy's air craft circling over the cities of the East, where the inhabitants watch the approaching enemy in impotent rage. There is also a picture accompanying the description of a one-sided duel where the great guns of the enemy's ship outrange the 14-inch guns of our coast defenses. The popularity of such articles shows that the country is becoming informed in regard to military conditions, and it is hoped that the powerful influence of an aroused public opinion will be brought to bear upon the next Congress. We understand a similar appeal to the public is to be made next fall through the medium of the "movies."

In another column appears a letter from an indignant citizen of Iowa, who complains of the insulting character of certain moving pictures allegedly representing uniformed sailors of the United States Navy. These pictures showed them in conditions of intoxication in questionable places. If the National Board of Censors sees fit to pass such plays, it is time that patriotic societies took action against such wanton misrepresentation of the uniformed defenders of the nation. The synchronizing of such exhibitions with the impetus given to songs like "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier," indicates that there is a concerted movement afoot to defame the Services to such an extent as to make the wearing of a uniform of a soldier or sailor of the United States a badge of disgrace. Not so long ago Irishmen in this country, offended by the grotesque pictures of their countrymen on the stage, united in an effort to stop such displays. To make their complaints effective they were in the end compelled to adopt forcible measures to the extent of rioting in theaters to bring about their reform. Few have been found to blame this outburst against an unworthy caricaturing of a race, which could not but arouse prejudice. A league has recently been formed by the Jews in the United States to combat similar public travesties on their race, and has even gone so far as to effect the exclusion from libraries of certain books in which the authors are believed to have libeled the Jews. It would be strange, indeed, if persons coming from abroad are able to obtain protection from insult of their race in places of public amusement, while the uniformed protectors of the country can be libeled from one end of the country to another with impunity. We have heard before complaints as to the nature of the films put out by the company to which our correspondent takes exception, and we trust that speedy action will be taken to stop at once these pictorial slanders against the Services which are the more reprehensible because they reflect only too plainly a share in a larger scheme of defamation for which the promoters of the company may not be wholly responsible. Any society or person that desires to take up this matter and begin such legal action as is necessary to protect the wearers of the United States uniform will be furnished by us with the name of the film company that is doing this unworthy work of aspersion.

In mentioning the promotion of Col. George W. Goethals to the rank of major general in recognition of his work in the building of the Panama Canal, the Outlook says: "Colonel, now Major General, Goethals has all along regarded his work on the Isthmus, not as a feat demanding extraordinary recognition, but as a regular part of his work as an engineer in the United States Army. It was this quality of mind, enabling him to accept as part of his day's work the greatest engineering project of our time, that helped him to overcome civilian prejudice against the military discipline he was expected to introduce, and which won for him the loyalty and devotion of all his co-laborers on the Isthmus." This is an appreciative view of the effect of military administration in solidifying the diverse elements of the working population into one enthusiastic body of laborers that might not have been discoverable in the American press a decade ago before the effects of Army methods had been shown in the Zone. It is not too much to say, perhaps, that one of the most beneficial things that could have happened to the Services has been the military control of the constructional operations on the canal, as the wisdom of it has been clearly demonstrated not only by the rapid and uninterrupted work in building, but also by the spotlessness in the handling of the vast sums of money dispensed in the construction of the waterway. This freedom from fraud, while not a cause of surprise to those familiar with the Army way of doing things, nevertheless cannot but prove a lesson to millions of Americans who have been accustomed to associate large undertakings with a certain amount of corruption. It was inevitable that whatever civilian prejudice might develop against military discipline on the canal would disappear in the face of such a proof of efficiency as that given by General Goethals and his able assistants.

When the new Congress convenes the Secretary of the Navy will take up the question of providing a higher rate of extra pay for divers. Under the present regulations enlisted men of the Navy, not under instruction or diving for practice, when employed in submarine diving receive extra compensation therefor, to be charged to the bureau for which the service is performed, at the rate of one dollar and twenty cents per hour for the actual time so employed under water. We recently noted the fact that Gunner R. D. Stilson, one of the most expert divers in the Navy, after repairing the propeller of a warship only received the extra allowance of eighty cents for his very risky work. It is hoped also that the Sixty-fourth Congress will take some steps looking to an increase in the pay of commissioned officers of the Navy while serving on submarines, which is certainly extra hazardous duty. All enlisted men of the Navy receive five dollars per month in addition to their pay while serving on board of submarine vessels of the Navy. Besides this five dollars extra pay allowed them, enlisted men serving with submarine torpedo boats and having been reported by their commanding officers to the Navy Department as qualified for submarine torpedo boat work receive one dollar additional pay for each day during any part of which they shall have been submerged in a submarine boat while under way, but such further additional pay under the present regulations shall not exceed fifteen dollars in any one calendar month.

Major John H. Parker, 8th Inf., U.S.A., has an article in the New York Sun on the subject of the organization of Minute Men for national defense. He approves without qualification the national hostility to a standing Army, urging in place of this that the wise councils of the founders of the Republic that we should provide for a trained citizen soldiery should be followed. "The segregation of such a body of citizens as would be required for a standing Army into a separate body would be," the Major says, "the creation of a caste, a military caste, which has never yet in history failed to rule or ruin, or rule and ruin, the country which adopted that system. Regard the Regular Army as the schoolmaster of national defense, and send to it for instruction an adequate number of those who will voluntarily undertake to hold themselves liable, for a limited time, to emergency service, not for aggression against any neighbor, but to defend their own homes and country, if nec-

essary, against hostile aggression from without." The material could be provided by the Ordnance and the Quartermaster's Department. Major Parker's ideas on this subject are presented at some length in his interesting article.

A correspondent much interested in the work of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Marines' Club, which the Woman's Army and Navy League maintains in Washington, D.C., writes: "The club is really a great source of comfort and guidance to our boys in uniform, when surrounded by the temptations a large city holds out to young men away from home influences and restrictions. The welcome alone from our motherly matron—the warm lighted rooms, the piano, good and up-to-date reading matter, writing materials, warm bath, and plenty of nice clean towels; A. No. 1 beds, are all a 'guide post' to spending a pleasant evening, although we have no eatables or soft drinks to offer; only coffee and two rolls in the morning and seldom do the tired boys, who pay twenty-five cents in advance, before retiring, ask for breakfast. They either clear out at 5 a.m. for reveille at their own post or they ask to be allowed to sleep till noon, if on a twenty-four hour furlough. Our rooms are all memorial rooms (like in the 'Union Jack' Club in London), and it is pleasant to me, when I see a young athletic soldier or sailor come in to the matron's office and ask if the 'Kelton' room or the 'Sampson' room is available; he then registers, pays twenty-five cents, gets the key and can claim the room up to 11 p.m. Our forty lockers are all rented and we can take care of trunks in our fourth floor store room, while men are on distant service, and they leave the keys so our matron can guard against moths and no charge is made. If all Army and Navy officers and their widows knew half the good this club is doing, we would never have to give balls, etc., which cost so much, and ticket selling is so distasteful to our few active members. On April 5 we netted \$1,250 from our annual Easter ball and we really sold tickets to the amount of \$1,600. I trust that the day will soon come when entertainments to raise money for philanthropic work will not be necessary."

With the arrest in Baltimore of James M. Keegan, an ex-United States soldier who, for more than a year, has been hunted all over the country on a series of swindling charges, government detectives hope to end a great swindling scheme in which Army officers have been impersonated. Chief Flynn, of the Secret Service; Capt. William Olney, of the Department of Justice, and Federal Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy are pushing search for his still more elusive and accomplished comrade, Romney T. Jewell, alias Capt. Richard Wainwright, jr., alias Capt. A. B. Barber, alias Captain Russell, alias Lieut. P. B. Fleming, alias J. C. Henning. Keegan will be taken to New York to answer six indictments charging him with having on his last trip to that city falsely represented himself to be Capt. Corydon G. Snow, a member of the Army Medical Corps, to obtain money and merchandise on worthless checks. While in the Service Keegan, who, in 1910, was punished as a deserter, served as Captain Snow's orderly at San Francisco, and shortly after began to impersonate the officer. When he registered at the Hotel Astor on Jan. 30 last in the assumed rôle of "Captain Snow" he occupied a choice apartment and departed with \$50 which he got as the balance of one of his bogus checks. During the week that he was there, the indictments charge, Keegan, by falsely representing himself to be an Army officer, obtained \$10 from John H. Strahan, \$25 from Martin and Martin, \$10 from Ridabock and Company, \$16 from James T. Dougherty and \$19 from W. R. Jenkins and Company.

"A Study of Prolonged Fasting" is the title of a handsome, large, illustrated octavo of 416 pages published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The subject fasted thirty-one days, and he was studied by a little army of investigators, both before and after his fast, with the aid of the most refined apparatus of biological research. The tests made showed that there were no lasting evil effects of the fast upon either muscular strength or intellectual activity. This recalls the fact that when General Greeley returned from his enforced fast in the Arctic regions, which was prolonged almost to the point of death, he was pronounced by a life insurance company to be in perfect physical condition.

Capt. Hugh Rodman, U.S.N., marine superintendent of the Panama Canal, writes from Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, April 10: "My attention has been called to the fact that a firm in New York has been using my name in a circular letter to the officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, in connection with the sale of a Panama Canal medal. I wish to state that this was not only without my knowledge or consent, but much to my displeasure."

An English naval writer discussing the suggestion that merchant vessels should be armed against submarines, says: "There is this to be said about such a proposal, that since the waters in which submarines are to be met with at present are limited in area, these guns, if placed on board vessels going foreign, would for some time be locked up and useless. The number of guns required is also against the feasibility of this plan, and in addition these guns would require trained men to use them."

We hope that the action of the Secretary of the Navy has not compelled that accomplished Navy officer, Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, to adopt a disguise, but such would appear to be the case if he sat for the portrait of him which appears in the last number of Frank Leslie's. If it was taken from life Admiral Fiske must have disguised himself to look as much as possible like Frank Friday Fletcher.

The Society for the Study of Military Delinquency met April 15, at the residence of Capt. H. S. Kerrick, Coast Art., U.S.A., executive officer of the Disciplinary Barracks, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. The members of the society are the officers on duty at the Disciplinary Barracks. They have organized for the purpose of probing the causes of desertion and other violations of Army Regulations and meetings are held bi-monthly. Brig. Gen. H. A. Greene, commandant of the Army Service

Schools, was a guest and took part in the discussion. First Lieut. H. G. Stahl, 14th Inf., who read a paper on "Causes of Desertion," brought out some interesting facts. A discussion by Capt. D. W. Ryther, Inf., and Capt. Edgar King, Med. Corps, followed. Then all present took a hand at commenting on the greatest evil the Army has to contend with.

The editors of The Rasp at Fort Riley are receiving inquiries about its publication for 1915, and announce that owing to the great tax on the time of the student officers it has been decided not to publish an edition of the book this year. Of the 1914 edition eighteen are left, out of an edition of 1,400, and orders will be filled while they last. Capt. John Alden Degen, 12th Cav., is business manager.

General Sherman may have said that "war is hell," but Shakespeare said it before him, when in Henry VI., Part II., Act V., Scene II., he exclaimed: "Oh, war! thou son of hell, Whom angry Heavens do make their minister."

PROTECTION OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

Office of County Clerk and Clerk of the Superior Court, Chehalis county, Montesano, Wash., April 14, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Inclosed herewith please find a copy of "Senate Joint Memorial No. 2," adopted by both houses of the Fourteenth Legislature of the state of Washington, 1915. I am inclosing this copy for the reason that it may be of some interest, as showing, or tending to show, that the public is becoming interested at last in the strengthening of the U.S. Army, and adequate defenses of the coast line of our country.

W. C. BIRDWELL.

In the Senate, by Senator Boner, Senate Joint Memorial No. 2, State of Washington, 14th Regular Session. Jan. 13, 1915, read first and second time, ordered printed and referred to Committee on Memorials, relating to fortifications of Grays Harbor and Willapa Harbor.

To His Excellency, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the Honorable Secretary of War, and the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Washington:

We, your memorialist, the Senate of the State of Washington and the House of Representatives representing the people of the State of Washington in the fourteenth legislature of said state, in regular session assembled, most respectfully represent, petition and pray as follows, that

Whereas, The states of Washington and Oregon have many wealthy sea coast cities, towns, railroad and steamship terminals on the Pacific coast, wholly dependent upon the national sea coast fortifications for protection from invasion from the high seas; and

Whereas, By the fifth biennial report of the state board of tax commissioners of the State of Washington, it appears that the assessed valuation of all the taxable property in the State of Washington, assessed at fifty per cent. of its appraised value, is in the sum of \$1,025,460,942; that by the second biennial report of the tax commissioners of the State of Oregon, that the assessed valuation of all the taxable property in the State of Oregon is approximately as great as that of the State of Washington; and

Whereas, There are three transcontinental railway systems operating trains in and out of Grays Harbor; that a very large passenger and freight traffic is handled by said systems daily to and from Grays Harbor to the north, south and east; and

Whereas, A substantial system of public roads for automobile and other travel has been constructed by Chehalis county, within its borders; that substantial automobile roads have been constructed from the beaches on both the north and south side of Grays Harbor, connecting with the state highways running east to Puget Sound and the Columbia River; and

Whereas, The fortifications on Puget Sound and the Columbia River are so remote from any possible base that an invading enemy could select for its operations, that they are wholly inadequate to protect the lives and property of the people of the States of Washington and Oregon from invasion from the Pacific Ocean through Grays and Willapa Harbors; and

Whereas, The great strategic importance and possibilities of Grays and Willapa Harbors, as a base for military operations in the northwest are open, obvious and apparent to the most casual observers; and

Whereas, The strategic importance and possibilities of Grays and Willapa Harbors, as a base for military operations in the northwest, and in southwestern Washington and northwestern Oregon, have been recognized by such eminent authorities as Gens. Marion P. Maus and Homer Lea of the U.S. Army; and

Whereas, Fifty-eight per cent. of the entire population of the State of Oregon, and sixty-one per cent. of the entire population of the State of Washington, and seven-tenths of the wealth of both states is within six hours of the principal strategic sphere of the northwest; that this strategic center, mid-way between the centers of population in the States of Washington and Oregon, and which commands all lines of railways that traverse said states north and south; that Grays and Willapa harbors are but two hours to the west, the fortifications on the Columbia River are seven and one-half hours to the south, and the fortifications on Puget Sound are five and one-half hours to the north of said strategic sphere; and

Whereas, Grays and Willapa harbors are wholly without fortifications or military defenses of any kind, character or description whatever; that said harbors are open to invasion in case of a foreign war; and

Whereas, The whole of the States of Washington and Oregon are open and accessible to invasion from the Pacific Ocean through Grays and Willapa harbors; that the fortifications of said harbors is necessary to protect the lives and property of the people of said states in case of a hostile invasion from the Pacific Ocean; and

Whereas, Experience and recent observation has demonstrated that a coast, city, town, harbor or roadstead, cannot be safely defended from invasion from the high seas by naval squadrons or fleets; and

Whereas, It appears by a letter from Acting Secretary of War Robert Shaw Oliver to Senator W. L. Jones, bearing date of Dec. 2, 1912, that Gen. Marion P. Maus, as commanding general of the Department of the Columbia, recommended the fortifications of said harbors in his report to the War Department, subsequent to the Army maneuvers during the summer of 1912, in Chehalis Valley and on Grays Harbor; that said maneuvers demonstrated the necessity for the fortifications of the said harbors.

[Attention is here called to the fact that petitions for the fortification of Grays and Willapa harbors have been sent to Congress by the owners of \$332,898,097 of taxable property. Also to resolutions in the line of this petition passed by the Chambers of Commerce of Portland, Seattle, Aberdeen, Montesano, Spokane, Olympia, Centralia and Hoquiam.]

Therefore, for good cause shown, we, your memorialist, the Senate of Washington, the House concurring, representing the people of the State of Washington in the fourteenth legislature of the State of Washington, in regular session assembled, most earnestly petition the President of the United States of America, the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, the Secretary of War, and the Senators and Representatives from the State of Washington, to make suitable provision for adequate fortifications to protect the entrances of said

harbors against any invasion from the Pacific Ocean that may be attempted in time of hostilities by any foreign power; and

The Secretary of the State of Washington, be and is hereby directed to immediately transmit a certified copy of this memorial to His Excellency, the President of the United States, the Honorable Secretary of War, to each of the Senators and Representatives from the State of Washington in Congress, and to both Houses of the Legislature of the State of Oregon.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

MR. MEYER ON OUR NAVAL NEEDS.

Two important points in the claims of those who profess to believe that our Navy is not threatened with lamentable outclassing by other navies are analyzed by former Secretary of the Navy Meyer in two papers in the *Scientific American*. One is that the canal doubles the fleet, and the other that the attrition of war will enable the United States to occupy a higher proportionate naval place among nations at the conclusion of hostilities. While the canal will give rapidity to the movement of the fleet from ocean to ocean, this cannot be strategically regarded as equivalent to a numerical increase of units. The weakness of the theory that war losses of other Powers will raise the rating of the United States lies in the ignoring of the tremendous additions of fighting units to other navies under the stress of rush orders of war time. Mr. Meyer says he favors not a great Navy, but a "strong one with all the necessary auxiliaries." He expresses a great truth, which we have sought to bring home to the American people for decades, that the American Navy has been "the outgrowth of an inadequately expressed public opinion. Its growth has followed the laws of expediency to meet temporary emergencies, and has had little or no relation to the true meaning of naval power or to our need of naval power."

In these few excellently chosen words Mr. Meyer has explained the fundamental weakness of the U.S. Navy. It does not, and in the present circumstances and attitude of the people of the country it cannot, express our need of naval power. It is a patchwork, a crazy-quilt, as it were, of this and that temporary requirement grafted upon the naval organization without reference to a coherent and all-embracing scheme of national defense. Granting Mr. Meyer's premise that the naval policy of the country ought to provide for a fleet able to prevent or to answer any challenge of the country's well established national policies, there is no escape from his conclusion that "the absolute naval strength necessary to accomplish that object will depend upon the national policies of possible challengers and the force they can bring against us, which must be relative and constantly varying." Nor will anyone deny the truth of the assertion that "our Navy is the arm and measure of strength of our foreign policy and diplomacy which will be weakened by a deficient Navy." The estimate of forty-eight battleships by 1920 made by the General Board in 1903, Mr. Meyer believes, was a singularly accurate forecast of our needs, but it appears that the plans of the Board will not be capable of realization by 1920, as from present indications our Navy will "gain little in the next four years." France, fourth naval power last year, has now taken the third place then occupied by the United States, owing to the war-time expediting of French ship construction.

The reduction of the estimates of the General Board for 1916 make it impossible for the United States to regain its rank. Mr. Meyer recommends the immediate construction of battle cruisers, in which type a number of nations have already got a big start on us. Four battleships of the type of the Oregon, he believes, would have prevented the Spanish War of 1898. Provision for the replacement of ancient vessels is an urgent requirement to-day. Mr. Meyer gives the proportions of the various units for a complete fighting fleet. Eight battleships should have thirty-two destroyers and sixteen submarines. The deficiency in the Navy as a whole, counting all the auxiliaries, is 198, to which total the battle cruiser class contributes ten, scouts thirty-nine, destroyers ninety-six and submarines thirty. Mr. Meyer does not see how we can escape a deficiency of about 200 auxiliaries for "some time." The program of two battleships will not avail, he says, to increase the Navy; it will only modernize it. The thirty submarines needed should be provided without delay, although he insists that "submarines at the present time will not decide any naval war, the ultimate test of strength being the total number of battleships of the first line."

It would be a mistake, he believes, to attempt to draw a parallel between what would happen to our fleet and what has happened to the British fleet. The North Sea and British Channel constitute a body of water which would not be duplicated along our coast, excluding the Caribbean Sea. The ratio of submarines to capital ships should be maintained as on the basis recommended by the General Board of the Navy. There is urgent need of testing and wrecking docks for the use of submarines. Two of these will ultimately be needed for the Atlantic and one each for the Pacific coast, Hawaii, Panama, Guam and the Philippines. Hospital and supply ships must also be provided, as upon the efficacy of the supply ships depends the power of the fleet when away from home waters or its base. A floating dock and coaling stations are also required. Mr. Meyer goes over again the plans he set forth in his annual reports as Secretary for a scheme of naval bases involving a fleet rendezvous at Guantanamo, with a supplementary torpedobase and submarine base at Key West and a station for the large reserve fleet at Philadelphia. Although the naval personnel is for the first time in many years up to the authorized limit, it is too small by 18,000 men to man all the vessels that could be made useful for war purposes. The practice of taking crews from the older ships to man new ships Mr. Meyer considers doubtful, and he thinks it better to keep all serviceable vessels fully manned and to provide an adequate number of enlisted men for every warship added to the fleet.

Going into the urgent need of more men, the former Secretary says that the country needs a reserve of 50,000 men, half of whom should be former members of the Navy and the others of the mercantile marine. The present Naval Militia, comprising only seven thousand men, is insufficient. The country possesses potentially a well trained and capable naval reserve, but it is unorganized and at least ten thousand men short. Plans ought to be made to organize this body of reserves so as to make it effective in time of war. The rank of our higher officers should be increased, so that when our fleet is in foreign waters the United States will not be out-ranked. So much in need of navigation charts to-day is our Navy that "it would be practically impossible for the United States to make any strategic move outside American waters unless charts to insure safe navigation were first purchased from the British Admiralty." Mr.

Meyer regrets the failure to hold any mobilization of the fleet since October, 1912. The reason for the abandonment of this mobilization scheme was that "the Administration required the use of battleships for duty that could have been as well performed by gunboats and small cruisers."

MASSAGE AND MECHANOTHERAPEUTICS.

A correspondent of the London Times describes the surgical methods of Professor Guermontprez, of Lille University, attached to Hôpital Militaire at Calais: "A wounded man," he points out, "begins to become stiff as soon as he begins to recover. The treatment, therefore, must anticipate and precede the onset of symptoms. Stiffness must be attacked while healing is going on so that when healing is complete the fullest possible use of the limb may be secured." With this end in view special splints are used on all broken bones. These are made of very light wood and, so far as possible, no splint is allowed to interfere with the free movement of a joint. If the arm has been broken, for example, shoulder and elbow are kept free, while the lightest possible pressure is exercised on the muscles around the broken bone. This light pressure is very important, and it is secured by the use of thick felt pads specially shaped for this purpose.

"This is the ground work of the treatment. Next, the fullest possible use is made of that splendid adjunct to the treatment of wounded limbs—massage. Professor Guermontprez insists that massage cannot be begun too early and that a competent masseur is as important in a military hospital as a competent radiographer. By means of massage the wounded muscles are coaxed back to suppleness and rigidity is prevented. But even these measures are not sufficient of themselves. In many cases which have suffered delay or exposure stiffness occurs in spite of all precautions. It is here that special apparatus, known as mechano-therapeutic apparatus, comes into play, and it is here that the Professor has shown his ingenuity.

"In the basement of the hospital are a forge and a carpenter's shop. In these all manner of remarkable instruments are constructed which shall later be used to loosen rigid joints and to 'free' stiff muscles. I saw a most remarkable leg-stretcher, the object of which was to impart motions to a stiff ankle without straining it laterally. This object was achieved by means of a heavy iron stirrup, swivelled to a couple of stout bars and so constructed that great leverage was given to the foot placed in it. There was also a 'dummy' bicycle for stiff knees and an apparatus by which a patient injured in the back could carry on his own treatment in bed. There is a mental effort here as well as a physical, for the patient actually superintends his own cure. It has been found that this mental effort is of great value. The mind, bending upon the injured part, assists the body and hastens cure in a way foreign to mere passive treatment. As a result the patient becomes encouraged. He finds that the healing of his wound does not make a cripple of him—as so often occurs. On the contrary, when he has recovered he is, in fact, well again and capable of activity."

PREVENTION OF BERIBERI.

Major Weston P. Chamberlain, Med. Corps, U.S.A., writes in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, April 10, of "Prevention of beriberi among Philippine Scouts by means of modifications in the diet," an article of much interest to all Army officers, and especially to those who are or have been intimately associated with the Scouts.

Major Chamberlain was in charge of the beriberi work in Manila from 1910 to 1912, when the disease was eradicated from the native troops. The Philippine Scouts enlisted men are Filipinos belonging to various tribes, numbering about 5,200 men. Until the year 1910 beriberi was a scourge to the Scouts. The total annual admissions from this cause ranged from a minimum of 115 to a maximum of 618. In 1909 and 1910 certain changes in the dietary of the native soldiers were inaugurated, and in 1910 the beriberi admissions dropped to fifty. In 1911 there were three admissions, in 1912 two, in 1913 none and in 1914 only one up to June 30; when last reports were received. In 1908 and 1909, when beriberi was at its worst among the Scouts, the ration supplied had as its chief components twelve ounces of fresh beef, eight ounces of flour, eight ounces of Irish potatoes and twenty ounces of rice, highly milled or polished grain imported from Siam. As a result of the work of Braddon, and Fraser and Stanton, the U.S. Army Board for the Study of Tropical Diseases became convinced in 1909 that Oriental beriberi was due to a diet in which polished rice bulked largely. Orders were issued by the division commander that the rice component of the native ration should be reduced from twenty to sixteen ounces, and that 1.6 ounces of beans should be added. After testing several changes in ration the amount of rice was again made twenty ounces, in May, 1911, but of unpolished instead of polished grain. This has continued in force to the present date. A reduction in the amount of polished rice consumed by the Scout soldier and the use of a certain quantity of beans or mongos (similar to the bean or pea) proved sufficient to eradicate beriberi, the disease disappearing before the substitution of unpolished for polished rice had been accomplished. The consumption of beans would unaided have prevented a recurrence of beriberi, but it proved difficult to make sure that all the men ate their share, and it was therefore safer that the largest component of the diet, rice, should be of the unpolished variety. The remarkable reduction in admissions to sick report for beriberi, following the dietary changes in 1910, are shown by the following figures: Year, 1902, admissions, 598; 1903, 614; 1904, 334; 1905, 170; 1906, 176; 1907, 115; 1908, 618; 1909, 558; 1910, 50; 1911, 3; 1912, 2; 1913, 0; 1914, to June 30 only, 1. In concluding his article Major Chamberlain says:

"The eradication of enteric fever from the United States Army as a result of compulsory anti-typhoid vaccination; the suppression of yellow fever in Cuba and at Panama through the activities of Reed and Gorgas; the disappearance of beriberi from the Philippine Scouts following intelligent dietary supervision; these notable events stand as three of the most complete, practical and spectacular triumphs in preventive medicine. All were accomplished through the efforts of medical officers of the Army who were not hampered by the necessity of bending before the whims and prejudices of those they were about to benefit. These successes give bright promise of the advances which may be expected in civil life when the public is educated to accept, and the

health authorities are given power to enforce, the rules necessary for the prevention of disease. Beriberi is a much more serious menace to the Oriental races than is typhoid fever to the peoples of the Occident. The danger could be averted almost entirely by such legislation as would prevent the sale, manufacture and importation of rice which has been too highly milled. Yet in spite of agitation, extending over several years, the necessary laws have nowhere been enacted."

NAVAL LESSONS OF THE WAR.

(From our Paris correspondent.)

Unprecedented interest attaches to the lessons to be derived from the European conflagration. The most powerful navies and the most up-to-date ships of every class are being submitted to a prolonged and conclusive test. For the first time submarine and aerial craft, monster guns of extreme range and fighting ships of enormous speed are being used on an extensive scale, and a decisive light is to be thrown on momentous problems of naval architecture and tactics that have long divided expert opinion.

Up to the present no general actions between battle squadrons have taken place, and an event of that sort may be long delayed owing to the disparity of the forces in presence, but comprehensive operations have nevertheless been going on all along that have taught important lessons as to the utilization of the various classes of ships and as to the most valuable qualities in fighting units.

In all Anglo-German encounters on the high sea, professional value and courage appear to have been well matched and victory was the reward of superior matériel, notably in the fight off Coronel, where the soft-end and poorly designed Good Hope and Monmouth gravely confronted the much better gunned and armored German Gneisenau and Scharnhorst. In all subsequent actions the unanimous opinion here is that British successes are due primarily to superior foresight and ability on the part of the London Admiralty and, to a less extent, to the brilliant skill and valor of British commanders. Superior numbers alone could not have secured so much. England has won and is assured of ultimate victory, firstly, because she excelled Germany on the road to progress in all branches of the naval science. Her policy for the last ten years has been far ahead of that of her North Sea rival. All the undeniable qualities, method and persevering energy displayed by Admiral Tirpitz, the creator of the Kaiser's navy, have proved of little avail against a reformer of genius like Lord Fisher, the founder of the English dreadnought fleet, who has revolutionized maritime architecture; which shows that after all it is not so easy to improvise a great fleet. The English navy, as was only natural to expect, derives yet a substantial advantage from long traditions and heredity, and from an innate intuition in her seamen of naval requirements. Even before British sailors met their German foes, British designers had already beaten their Teutonic competitors in all branches of the constructional art. Ship for ship the Kaiser's armada is seen to be outmatched, when units of similar class and date are compared, the advantage of size, speed and caliber of guns being on the English side.

The fact is that though the German matériel is the embodiment of creditable esprit de suite and painstaking work, it shows a lack of inventive genius and originality. While France, for instance, claims to have originated the armored fighting ship with the famous Gloire and the armored cruiser with the Dupuy de Lôme (1890), to have been a pioneer in the submarine and aerial fields and to have with her quadruple turret Normandies beaten all records for the military utilization of the displacement, and while again the American Navy gave to the world the first display of torpedo and mining work, and created the monitor and the superimposed turret battleship, and has long been ahead in the matter of heavy armament, the Fatherland has been content to follow the furrow traced by others. Her submarines that are certainly highly efficient craft are of French (d'Erqueville) design; her Von der Tann is copied on the British Invincible, her Moltke reproduces the turret disposition of the British Neptunes, and the same is true also of her Kaiser series. Her Koenigs are outwardly British Orions with inferior calibers, and lastly her Ersatz Woerth is a belated copy of the Queen Elizabeth. Only in what regards armor and secondary armament has Germany followed lines of her own, and her ships appear to be superiorly protected. The motor system of her cruisers also seems to have worked excellently.

ELEMENTS OF POWER IN A FIGHTING SHIP.

The possibility of actions being decided at extreme range, that was so hotly contested in France and in America, is perhaps the most important demonstration of up-to-date war experience, as it affects both naval construction and tactics, and fully justifies Lord Fisher's contention as to caliber and speed being the true elements of sea power. It was by opening fire at distances of 15,000 to 17,000 yards that English battle cruisers secured the capital advantage of the first blows and, with a minimum of risks to themselves, could inflict terrible injuries on opponents handicapped by the two-fold inferiority of caliber and speed. Volume of fire, on the virtue of which Germany mostly relied, has not up to the present had a chance, a fact which depreciates the value of the Teutonic battle fleet that carries nothing above 12-inch ordnance and has been built with a view to rate of fire. Moreover, details of the North Sea action between English and German battle cruisers confirm the view that the side having the superiority for weight of shells and speed, and consequently capable of selecting the range, will be to some extent immune from attacks by destroyers and submarines.

The prevailing opinion that encounters between battle fleets will invariably present the aspect of artillery duels between two parallel lines of ships in line ahead formations is not supported by the experience of the war. Running actions have been the rule between cruiser squadrons and will be repeated again, it is believed, when battleships meet, and this for obvious reasons. The side ballistically and numerically inferior is not likely to consent to play the rôle of willing target and be hammered to pieces at the range best suited to the enemy, but it will instead either show its sterns in an attempt to escape (this is what inferior German squadrons did), or boldly attack in line abreast formation in a desperate endeavor to bring about a "melee" calculated to minimize the advantages of the enemy by giving smaller guns and torpedoes a chance. Therefore, the fighting worth of ships is not measured only by the weight of their broadside or by the number of heavy

guns they can train abeam. End-on fire is of primary importance and the French Barks (eight 12-inch axially) and the American Pennsylvania's (six 14-inch axially trained) are, for this reason, an excellent investment.

The launch of the Pennsylvania attracted special attention in Paris, France and the United States being rivals for the third place among naval powers and the new American mastodon offering, besides several original features, a close resemblance in armament to our Normandie. The American type is frankly acknowledged to be superior to her French rival which she outclasses for size, weight of shells, end-on fire and thickness of armor, but opinion is somewhat divided as to her merits compared with those of the Queen Elizabeth that would have some chance of dealing the first blows and of selecting the range, if pitted against either of the American or French dreadnoughts.

	Pennsylvania.	Queen Elizabeth.	Nor-mandie.
Displacement	32,000	27,500	25,000
Speed	22.	25.	21.5
Guns	12 12-in.	8 15-in.	12 13.4-in.
End-on fire	6 guns	4 guns	4 guns
Belt (millimeters)	350	320	280

The American idea of excluding thin plates from the armor defense of the Pennsylvania is approved here. A few years since the Jena experiments showed plates under seven-inch thickness not to be worth the cost they entail. The truth is that the very complete system of protection of many European battleships is a make-believe.

At the same time, no battleship now in service or in construction can be said to be thoroughly up-to-date in the light of the lessons of the war. The water line belt affords protection against horizontal hits, but blows from shells fired at extreme ranges and falling obliquely and from projectiles dropped from aircraft have to be guarded against by means of robust and specially shaped decks, while the growing torpedo and mine danger calls for immediate attention. A revolution is forthcoming in the defensive system of warships.

Victory in the European conflict will be the indirect result of sea supremacy. It is the superiority of their fleets which enabled England and France to escape from the disastrous results of their unpreparedness on land by drawing fresh resources in men from their colonies and abundant matériel and food from neutral lands, while denying capital advantages of that sort to the enemy.

Had France been confronting Germany single-handed, the Fatherland would have reaped the advantage of her persevering efforts and superior foresight in recognizing that military might is incomplete that is not assisted by adequate naval forces. French coasts, colonies, trade would have been at the mercy of the much superior German armada which, save in submarine strength, outclasses the Republican navy by two to one.

WHAT THE FRENCH FLEET HAS ACHIEVED.

While Admiral Favereau is at the head of seven armored cruisers and numerous auxiliary cruisers supported by some 140 torpedo craft, co-operating with our English allies in the channel and Atlantic, the main French battle fleet (four Barts of 23,457 tons, six Dantons of 18,000 tons and five Patries of 15,000 tons), has been for the last eight months tightly blockading the Austrian squadron (three Viribus of 20,000 tons, three Radetzki of 4,500 tons and smaller ships) in the Adriatic, sinking the small cruiser Zenta in nine minutes at a range of 14,000 meters, accounting for several torpedo craft and forbidding access to the high sea to the enemy's big ships. So efficient has been the ceaseless watch in all weathers of Admiral de Lapeyrière that the Mediterranean has become a safe Franco-English lake, free from the outrages perpetrated in the North, despite the activity of Austrian flotillas and of the 27-knot scouts Spaun, Saida and Helgoland that have no counterpart in the French navy. The total lack of light modern cruisers of the British Arethusa or German Karlsruhe type has made the blockading task of the French fleet extremely hard, especially as Malta has proved too distant a base to effectively watch Calataro, and French officers are unanimous in their demand for fast scouts. The type adopted is of 4,500 tons and 30-knot speed with an armament of eight 5.5-inch guns and a thin partial armor similar to that fitted in the U.S. Birmingham. The Jean Bart, torpedoed when doing cruiser work, escaped foundering through the solidity and judicious disposition of her forward bulkheads, and has since been repaired and joined the fleet. As the 23,600 Bretagne and Provence that carry the 13.4-inch caliber are ready, the prospects of the Austrian fleet are in no way brightening.

Our pre-dreadnought battleships have given, in the course of the operations in the Dardanelles, repeated proofs of gunnery efficiency and won the praise of British admirals. The loss of the 12,000-ton Bouvet, a contemporary to the U.S.S. Iowa, and the disabling of the Gaulois have rapidly been made up by the commissioning of other 11,000-12,000-ton cuirassiers of which we have eight in a serviceable condition. The renovated French navy is worthily upholding the prestige of the tricolor.

J. B. GAUTREAU.

CONDITIONS AT PRZEMSL.

Mr. Stanley Washburn, special correspondent of the London Times for the Russian armies, who visited the fortress of Przemyśl, declares that the garrison numbered three times more men than were needed for the defense of the forts, was doomed to starvation from the moment of investment. Mr. Washburn says: "To make matters worse, the Austrian officers do not seem to have attempted to mitigate the lot of their men by sharing their hardships." He says:

"The city lies in a valley, encircled by hills. The nearest of the outer forts to the town is more than five miles away, thus preventing the possibility of shells ever falling within the city at all. The result is that the line of the outer forts, which has been held until the last, is probably about twenty-five miles in circumference. It becomes perfectly obvious then that the plethora of troops shut up here was trebling the mouths to feed and adding nothing to the strength of the position. The Café Sieber was constantly well filled with dilettante officers, who gossiped and played cards and billiards and led the life to which they were accustomed in Vienna. Apparently very few shared any of the hardships of their men, or made any effort to relieve their conditions."

"The officers are reported to have retained their private thoroughbred riding horses until the day before the surrender, when 2,000 of them were killed to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Russians."

"A Russian officer of high rank informed me that, when he entered the town, hundreds of bodies of beautiful

thoroughbred horses were to be seen with half-crazed Austrian and Hungarian soldiers tearing into the bodies, their faces and hands smeared red with blood, as they devoured the raw flesh."

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Three hundred German prisoners of war arrived from Bermuda at St. John's, N.B., April 17, and were sent to a detention camp at Amherst, N.S. They included a number of sailors from the cruiser Dresden, sunk in the South Pacific, and from the warships destroyed in the naval fight off the Falkland Islands.

The Army and Navy Gazette recommends that the alien prisoners in England be sent to the northwest territory of Canada, where in a few years they would, most of them, become excellent settlers and probably good Canadians.

The offer of the Australian government to send 10,000 additional troops, which has been accepted by the imperial authorities, will bring the total of Australians in the Australian expeditionary forces up to 60,000, inclusive of those sent to the Pacific Islands.

The Japanese Military Mission, consisting of ten officers, has recently left Paris for the front.

Three men were killed and considerable damage was done to the plant by the explosion at Nobel's Dynamite Works at Ardeer, Scotland, recently. Windows were broken and other small damage done in the neighboring towns.

The General Anzeiger, of Duisburg, Rhenish Prussia, says it learns "from an absolutely unimpeachable source" that the reported sickness of Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaivitch, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, was due to a shot in the abdomen fired by the late Gen. Baron Sievers, of the defeated Russian Tenth Army, when the Grand Duke boxed his ears at the end of a heated discussion. Following this General Sievers promptly committed suicide.

The last of the three attacks on English towns by German airmen in Zeppelins and aeroplanes, all made within forty-eight hours, occurred in broad daylight on April 17. It was a biplane that made the last attack, and it dropped four bombs near Faversham and Sittingbourne. It is believed the aviator was seeking Sheerness, one of Britain's great naval stations. Fortunately no lives were reported lost in the three raids. The damage inflicted is said to have been slight and was limited, we are told, to a few dwelling houses and some lumber. The raid had no military value, but was enterprising and may have been a reconnaissance for a more extended raid planned in the hope of destroying some of the great ship yards.

The crew of the Greek steamship Ellispontos, torpedoed April 17 by a German submarine five miles west of the North Hinder lightship, arrived at Flushing April 18, according to a despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company. The captain, who was badly wounded and was taken to a hospital, said his steamship was torpedoed without warning. The crew got away safely in boats, however, and rowed to the lightship. The Ellispontos, which left Ymuiden, Holland, on Saturday for Montevideo, Uruguay, was a vessel of 1,923 tons. Her crew numbered twenty-one men.

A Reuter despatch from Amsterdam April 19 says a semi-official announcement was made at The Hague that the German government, acting on its own initiative, sent the following declaration to the Dutch government, relative to the sinking of the Dutch steamer Katwyk by a German submarine: "Neither the German government nor the German naval authorities, as is self-evident, had the intention of attacking a Dutch vessel. Notwithstanding this, the German government believes it possible that, owing to an unfortunate accident, the Katwyk has been torpedoed by a German submarine. At once, after the event became known, the German government ordered an inquiry and requested the Dutch government to send to Berlin an official report on this subject which can give enlightenment. If inquiry proves that the Katwyk has been sunk by a German submarine the German government will express unhesitatingly its sincere regret and offer full compensation."

The British Admiralty on April 20, issued the following statement regarding the sinking of a trawler by a German submarine, and the drowning of all her crew: "A German submarine, April 19, torpedoed and sank the trawler Vanilla. The trawler Fermo endeavored to rescue the men, but was fired at and driven off. All the crew of the Vanilla were lost. This killing of fisher folk for no military purpose should not escape attention. It is the second murder of this character committed within a week. A careful record is kept of these events."

Comdr. Carlyon Bellairs, of the British navy, in the House of Commons on April 20 asked Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Minister, whether the permission to repair the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich at Newport News, Va., "included the use of the port for cleaning her hull, thereby increasing her speed chances of escape from the British cruisers." Sir Edward Grey said that before her internment the Eitel Friedrich had "had her bottom cleaned and coated with a non-fouling composition while in drydock in Newport News, thus considerably increasing her speed. His Majesty's government protested on the ground that an increase in her speed or radius of action, as the case might be, was an increase of her fighting force, such as Article 17 of the Hague Convention forbids. The United States Government refused to admit this, considering that any damage sustained by the action of the sea and not inflicted by an enemy may be made good. They also called attention to the provision that the local authorities of neutral Powers shall decide what repairs are necessary."

In a letter written from Constantinople on March 14 a "German officer of high rank" insists upon the great strength of the Dardanelles defenses. He says: "Our enemies have suffered two disappointments. The first was the effect—which surprised us ourselves—of the middle and light artillery against armored ships. The second was the good shooting of the Turkish artillery. This has, no doubt, been put down by the English to 'the damned Germans,' but you know that the Turkish soldier, with his wonderful calm, is well adapted for artillery work, if only he is given some practice and if there is proper control of fire. The heavy Turkish batteries have thus far been very silent, and their time has still to come. Numerous hidden battery positions have not been in action at all."

A correspondent of the New York Times reports that "there is some slight peace faction in England, but none in Germany, which nation is determined to stop under no circumstances. Her back is against the wall; her commerce, industries and trade are gone, and she has nothing left but to fight and fight desperately. The at-

titude among the Germans is that there is nothing to it but a victory in the end. They think their army invincible, and their spirit of the kind that gets results."

The London Times believes that before the war commenced the Germans had in stock 50,000 machine guns, apart from any that have since been turned out by their arsenals. They have been accordingly very prodigal in their use, holding that, provided a gun has "earned its keep" or paid for its cost by the number of the enemy slaughtered, its loss or destruction does not count. For them it has been a matter of the exchange of mechanism costing a few pounds, which can be replaced at once, for a number of lives which cannot be replaced within a generation.

A British naval officer was told at Lübeck that the German shipbuilding yards are concentrating their energy almost exclusively on constructing submarines. The improvements in these are said to be extensive, and trial trips have been made with the most satisfying results. One of them had been out for eighteen days, and hope was almost lost when it returned. The crew were in high spirits. He was also informed on good authority that the newest and best type of submarine has not yet been brought into use, that it is extremely reliable, and capable of carrying a large number of torpedoes.

The Berlin Vorwärts gives some account of the activity of the Special Trade Courts which are dealing with disputes between employers and employed in regard to payment for work for the Army and Navy. It seems that the military authorities who give out tailoring and other such work have made a hard-and-fast rule that seventy-five per cent. of the sum paid must go to the workmen, and only twenty-five per cent. to the employer. Difficulties arise when the order passes through several hands, and it appears that employers sometimes find that they have to pay in wages more than they receive themselves for the goods. The courts, however, give no relief in such cases, and the system seems devised to shut out middlemen.

Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces on the continent, reports the British losses in the three days' fighting at Neuve Chapelle last month, as follows: Killed, 190 officers, 2,337 men; wounded, 359 officers, 8,174 other ranks; missing, 23 officers, 1,728 men; total casualties, 12,811. The report continues: "The enemy left several thousand dead on the field, and we have positive information that upward of 12,000 wounded were removed by trains. Thirty officers and 1,657 of other ranks were captured. Considerable delay occurred after the capture of Neuve Chapelle, and the Infantry was greatly disorganized. I am of the opinion that this delay would not have occurred had the clearly expressed order of the general officer commanding the 1st Army been more carefully observed. The officers characterize this British victory as likely to be recorded as the greatest local success of the war, and the privates hail it as evidence that the German line can be broken whenever their leaders decide this must be done, and that the ground gained will outweigh the inevitable losses sustained."

An article in Le Gaulois of March 17, describing a visit to the Krupp Works at Essen states that during the previous seven months' work at the Krupp Ordnance Factory has been continued day and night. At fixed hours a halt is called, and the workmen rush to slake their thirst with coffee, which is lavishly supplied by the authorities. At other times milk is distributed with equal liberality. A number of doctors are always on duty, going from one set of furnaces to another, to see the effect produced by the noxious gases set free, and to administer such palliatives or remedies as are required, for it frequently happens that the workers are unable to retain solid food. In extreme cases hypodermic injections are resorted to in the case of the most exhausted.

Mr. Gradwohl, an American toy-buyer from San Francisco, who recently made a business trip to Germany, reports that the dominant impression he brought back with him from the people whom he met is the pronounced and widespread anger with the United States. Of course, the hatred of the British comes first—"How they hate England!" he repeated several times. But, after that unhappy land, the United States come a very good second. France they are ready to shake hands with, and Russia they regard as merely stupid and not worthy the attentions of a superior people. "Wherever I was introduced to a man," said Mr. Gradwohl, "the first thing he sprang upon me was the reproachful taunt, 'Ah, you Americans furnish ammunition to the Allies.' That appeared to be the head and front of our offending." "I got so tired hearing this," Mr. Gradwohl says, "that I got out as quickly as possible. The atmosphere was so uncomfortable that, instead of spending thirty days in Germany, I was glad to get away after thirteen. Of these, two were spent in Leipzig and five in Berlin. The Leipzig Fair, by the way, was only a shadow of its former self, and was half made up of exhibitors. In normal times the fair is visited by upwards of 120 toy-buyers from America—this year there were only seven. As to prices, everything had risen about ten per cent. I felt they did not want any Americans around or anybody speaking English. If I could not have talked German they would not have spoken to me."

In an article on the difficulties of recruiting in England, the London Times, which has always been cynical on this subject, says: "The nation wants a lead. It asks the government to stop its importunate appeals, which have ceased to be effective, and to state its requirements candidly in a businesslike way. In this matter we believe that the country is in advance of the government. The country has courage; the government apparently has not. Just now there is a lull in recruiting. The agonized advertisements and the imploring posters issued under the auspices of the government are sufficient indication of that fact. Although all information on the subject is brusquely refused, the whole country is well aware that the flow of recruits has slackened. Among the graver apprehensions inseparable from the present situation perhaps the most urgent is anxiety as to the supply of officers. Can we ensure constancy in such supply? Does it exist in sufficient abundance for our proximate need? The depletion of officers has passed for some time the rate of 700 a month, and that this rate must very soon be increased is unhappily inevitable. How is this fearful loss to be made good? The need of discovering a new source of supply ready for such an emergency is obvious."

A lonely Englishman at the front who advertised for a correspondent, had three days later received 3,000 letters, six bags of small parcels, and ninety large parcels to solace his unfortunate condition.

A humorous sketch which caused great laughter was given in a military hospital in Bristol, England. A soldier, who had been rendered deaf and dumb during

the fighting in Flanders, joining in the merriment, suddenly regained speech and hearing.

The British at the front now have a moving picture palace of their own. It is situated in the town hall of the village which is the headquarters of the 4th Division and is crowded every day with soldiers taking their rest from the trenches. At first films were obtained at great expense from Paris and the mechanism was rigged up by soldiers who were movie operators before the war. Afterward one of the London agencies acquired some 16,000 feet of film and presented it to the brigade. Returning officers now make a point of bringing back fresh films with them.

GERMAN SUBMARINES.

It is reported, on good authority, that a score or so of the German submarines have been sunk or otherwise destroyed by the Allies. Count Reventlow, in *The Tageszeitung*, calls attention to the fact that "the torpedo boat is the submarine's worst enemy." Torpedo boats can be used in all waters. There are large numbers of them available. They are exceedingly mobile and can rise from passivity to maximum speed at a moment's notice. They carry guns with very rapid fire and capable of mortally injuring at a considerable distance any submarine showing itself on the surface.

"The light-footed torpedo boats either cruise at definite distances from each other or lie still, preserving the same distances. Each of them, however, exercises all the time an extremely careful control of that section of the sea appointed for it. The moment that the periscope of a submarine or perhaps the conning tower appears above the surface, it is fired at, or else a torpedo boat which happens to be favorably placed for the maneuver leaps at top speed toward the point where the submarine has appeared, its object being to ram the submarine. Even if the attempt to ram is a failure, the enemy's destroyers only increase their watchfulness, on the ground that the submarine must sooner or later come to the surface to get its bearings.

"Owing to the narrow range of vision of the submarine through its periscope, compared with the range of its own visibility from the bridge of a destroyer, it is quite possible for a destroyer to perceive it and reach the spot traveling at full speed before the submarine in turn can sight the destroyer and dive for safety. It follows necessarily that submarines should show themselves as little as possible on the surface of the water. Recently, it has been repeatedly stated that German submarines have summoned British or French steamers to stop and ordered the crew to leave the vessel by signal or megaphone. That is doubtless humane, but it is exceedingly dangerous and may be even suicidal.

"Destroyers so far off or in such a light as to be invisible from a submarine may be lurking or may note the meeting of submarine and steamer and may rapidly approach the spot, hidden perhaps behind the merchant ship. The delay in sinking the merchantman may then easily prove fatal to the submarine."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"The Holy War Made in Germany" (Putnams) is the title of a small book by Dr. C. Snouck Hurgronje, professor of the Arabic language in the University of Leiden, Holland, and the author of the most reliable history of the city of Mecca. The Dutch writer seeks to explain the political and historical import of a holy war as declared by the Turks.

It was inevitable that the construction of the Panama Canal should stir the imagination of people, hence it is not surprising to find published a story dealing with so gigantic an undertaking as the building of a tunnel from America to Europe. The author of this daring attempt to out-Verne Jules Verne, who forecast the submarine in his story of "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," and suggested in fictional form other scientific achievements, is Bernard Kellerman. In the play of the giant mechanical forces involved in the construction of the tunnel enters as great a force, if not greater, that of love, for the inevitable maiden appears to cast the witchery of a feminine spell over the progress of the undertaking. The publishers are the Macaulay Company, New York.

Allen Quartermain, that interesting fictional hero with whom Rider Haggard made his earliest bids for fame, appears again in the latest work by the author of "She." The title of this new Haggard book is "Allan and the Holy Flower," and the scene is laid in South Africa, whence the author derived his most stirring themes as a budding novelist. The rivalries of warlike tribes and the appearance of British intruders upon the scene give martial interest to the tale, which is written with the Haggard accuracy in South African scenic description. The publishers are Longmans, Green and Company, New York.

The novel, "All for His Country," by J. U. Giesy, is unique in that it does not picture the United States as forever triumphant. The author in a combination of events involving attack by Japan shows the American forces the victim of a series of crushing defeats which he holds up, without damage to the unities of the story, as an indictment of the "little Army and Navy" legislators. A love story tends to sweeten the bitter reflections that must come to the true American as he realizes how likely such humiliation is to befall this country. The publishers are the Macaulay Company, New York. More of such tales would tend to undo the mischievous work of over-patriotic histories which, in representing the United States virtually as invincible, have given to Americans an exaggerated idea of their military prowess with the result that legitimate military expansion to meet the increasingly important international relations of the Republic is frowned upon as unnecessary, and the country is left to the protection of a military policy which has little to distinguish it from a makeshift, changing with each administration.

There is a wide territorial gap between the author and the publisher of "Royal Auction Bridge (with nullo)," for Edmund Robertson, the writer, hails from Calcutta, India, while the printers are Laird and Lee, Chicago. This wide difference in habitat ought to prove conclusively the world-embracing popularity of the game of bridge in its various phases. The introduction of "nullo" shows the temptation to add features to a game, once its original form is broken in upon by innovation. The element of unlimited bidding for trump in bridge opened the door to all sorts of changes, the end of which cannot be foreseen, for no sooner is one new feature grafted upon the game and rules made to govern it than somebody comes along with another addition, and so the merry work of alteration goes on. Perhaps

the time will come when a single pack will not suffice and when, as in pinochle, it will be found to be the proper thing to use two packs. Several very instructive chapters in this book are given to the opening bid, and the analysis of the different ideas as to bidding in an effort to elucidate the conflicting opinions for the benefit of players puzzled by the fierce contentions of the rival schools.

Machine guns play an important rôle in the present war, and of considerable interest, therefore, is the description of these weapons designed for use against aircraft, appearing in installments Nos. 73-75, just received, of Lieut. Gen. Georg von Alten's "Handbuch für Heer und Flotte" (Bong and Co., Berlin). Despite the fact that numerous editors of this largest of military encyclopedias are at the front with the German or Austrian troops, the production of this work goes on without abatement. Each installment of this encyclopedia, eventually to consist of 114 numbers, costs two marks. The numbers before us picture and describe in detail the Krupp and Ehrhardt anti-aircraft projectiles and give excellent military descriptions and data of Lemberg, Lille, London and various other important towns and subjects under L.

MILITARY ENDURANCE RIDE.

An Army endurance and control ride for officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Army and National Guard was the principal feature at the closing of the Brooklyn Horse Show, held in Brooklyn, N.Y., April 17, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club. It attracted considerable interest. The race started at three o'clock from the Prospect Park Plaza, adjacent to the Riding and Driving Club's home. Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., with his staff, witnessed the start. The judges, who also acted as starters, were Capt. David H. Biddle and Lieut. William N. Haskell, Cav., U.S.A.

The conditions demanded a fifteen mile ride, each horse to carry 225 pounds, with the judging to be based on time and condition, each being rated equally. The mere fact that a horse came in first did not count; it was the general condition of horse and man that determined the winner, for twenty-six of the twenty-nine contestants arrived at the home mark before the expiration of minimum time limit of one hour and twenty minutes. Then all the contestants were ordered over the line to be judged, veterinary surgeons of the Army being present to assist. The time occupied in the fifteen miles was about one hour and five minutes, the route being from Prospect Park to Coney Island and return. The riders after the bugle sounded the start at 3 p.m. divided themselves into those who forced their mounts hard right through to the finish of the fifteen miles, and those who took the distance at a moderate pace. And it was the ones who adopted the first style of riding that won. Trooper Charles Lowe, 1st Cav., N.G.N.Y., riding Covington, owned by Lieut. Charles McDougall, 1st Cav., was first in this event.

As the riders arrived at the finish line there was a handy place for them to dismount, and as each of the first twenty riders came in he stripped off the saddle from his horse and proceeded to rub the mount and make it look as if it had not been through such a hard journey. Charles Lowe, with Covington, arrived first, the animal looking as sleek and undisturbed as if it had just come out of the stable. Capt. A. H. Platt, 1st Cav., N.G.N.Y., riding Chance, was the second man at the finish line, and in a few minutes there were twenty-five horses lined up. With the expiration of the minimum time limit all wheeled into the riding club and there the saddles were stripped off and the judges went to work. All except seven of the horses were quickly eliminated, and later two more were sent away, leaving five for the final selection. Covington showed easily the best in general conformation and was apparently in prime condition and cantered away with the blue.

The summary of the event is as follows: Army Endurance and Control Ride for officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army and the National Guard, distance fifteen miles, minimum time 1 hour and 20 minutes, maximum 1 hour and 40 minutes; minimum weight to be carried 225 pounds. Won by Lieut. Charles McDougall, 1st Cav., with his br. g. Covington, ridden by Trooper Charles L. Lowe; Capt. A. H. Platt, 1st Cav., second, with his b. g. Chance; B. S. Young, Squadron A, N.G. N.Y., third, with his b. g. Ajax; Lieut. I. R. Boody, 1st Cav., N.G.N.Y., with his ch. g. Farmer.

Major George G. Cochran, reserve list, N.G.N.Y., was the prime mover in getting up the event and deserves great credit for his successful efforts. Col. George W. Wingate, 1st Field Art., N.G.N.Y., is another officer who materially assisted in the event. He detailed some forty of his artillerymen to police the course and had a field forge and horseshoers present, and arranged for water for horses. Lieut. Otis Swan Carroll, 2d Company, Signal Corps, N.Y., also rendered valuable assistance. He had a detail of signalmen along the course, and sent bulletins as to the progress of the ride to headquarters at the Riding and Driving Club.

NAVY EXHIBIT AT PANAMA EXPOSITION.

The evolution of the American Navy from the days of Commodore Esek Hopkins's flagship, the *Alfred*, to the latest battleship afloat to-day is shown in the comprehensive and complete exhibit of the U.S. Navy in the Palaces of Liberal Arts and Machinery at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Every important feature in the march of progress is represented by models and pictures. The old wooden ships, the *Constitution* and *St. Lawrence*, of historic memory, are shown by models. Old Ironsides, which made history for the Navy in 1812-15, has a place of honor. Another famous ship of the old wooden class is the *North Carolina*, shown with sails set. To show the advance made in the construction of fighting ships since the Revolutionary War every type built by the Navy is reproduced in model. The *New York*, with the latest high-powered guns mounted fore and aft in the new type turret, is shown in the recently completed drydock at the New York Navy Yard. This model is valued at over \$10,000. Another interesting exhibit is the model of the floating drydock *Dewey*, which made the trip from New York to Manila. The model of the battleship *Illinois* is shown in connection with it.

Specimens of work done by the naval apprentices at the training stations at Newport and the Great Lakes comprise exhibits in seamanship, engineering and ordnance. Among the exhibits shown are samples of different splices and knots, sennet mats, wire netting, gauges of all kinds, and a compound launch engine made by the midshipmen at the Naval Academy. The model of the battleship *Texas*, which made a record at the battle of Santiago on July 3, 1898, has attracted more than usual attention. Admiral Sampson's flagship, the old

armored cruiser *New York*, renamed the *Saratoga* when the battleship *New York* was built, shows plainly the progress made in shipbuilding. A sectional model of the U.S.S. *Connecticut*, showing the intricate interior arrangements of a battleship, is alongside one of the old Ammen ram *Katakadin*, which ended its days as a target for the more modern vessels.

A revolving cyclorama, showing the old and new Navy, is on view daily and has been viewed by thousands since the exposition opened. Every ship in the Navy is shown passing in review. All sorts of ship fittings are shown, including binnacles, compasses, semaphores, engine room telegraph, range finders, torpedoes and periscopes. The exhibit in the Palace of Liberal Arts contains many relics of the battleship *Maine*, as well as a model of the ship. Two 6-pound guns that formed a part of the secondary battery of the battleship *Oregon* during the battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898, stand guard at each entrance of the exhibit. The bow ornament of the cruiser *Olympia*, Admiral Dewey's flagship during the battle of Manila Bay, attracts much attention. A model of the buildings and grounds at the Naval Academy occupies a prominent place. A picture of the battleship *Oregon* at full speed in the chase after the Spanish cruiser *Cristobal Colon* during the battle of Santiago, by Williams F. Halsall, has proved a magnet to lovers of art. A case showing the various uniforms worn by officers and men has attracted much favorable comment among visitors. Pictures of many of the ships which at one time formed the famous White Squadron of the Navy are hung at one end of the exhibit in the Palace of Liberal Arts. They include the *Iowa*, *Kearsarge*, *Texas*, *Maine*, *New York*, *Brooklyn*, *Massachusetts* and *Indiana*. Other pictures hung in this section are those of John Paul Jones, Oliver Hazard Perry and George Bancroft.

In the Navy section in the Palace of Machinery is one of the latest Whitehead torpedoes used in the U.S. Navy. It is valued at \$5,000. Alongside is a small model of the Holland submarine, the first submarine adopted by the Navy. Anchors, anchor chains, a varied collection of steel projectiles, cutlasses, naval signal flags and flags of the international code are shown. Chief Gunner T. P. Clark, U.S.N., is in charge of the exhibit, assisted by a number of petty officers and enlisted men. Special attention is paid to the many requests for information relative to enlistment in the Navy. Already a number of young men who have visited the exposition have returned and have reported to the Navy surgeons for examination. Every feature of the wireless telegraph is shown in this exhibit. A complete wireless for use by the officers of the Navy who visit the exhibit has been installed. Already a number of messages have been sent to various ships of the Pacific Fleet.

Officers of the Navy who have visited the two exhibits are reported to be unanimous in declaring it to be the most instructive and complete naval exhibit ever collected for any exposition ever held.

KING KALAKAUA'S VOYAGE IN 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Is it not the very irony of fate that F-4 lies helpless and hopeless at the entrance to Honolulu harbor while the despised Piffle, the scourge of the seas, continues to harass and worry our fleet?

These and kindred reflections are borne in upon the present scribe in connection with another scene of considerable excitement (though fortunately of a less tragic nature) at Honolulu, which he now recalls, and in which he played a minor rôle, many, many years ago, before the Hawaiian group had become so thoroughly commercialized and while there yet remained a few spots where

"all, save the spirit of man, is divine," and where one might have found a steady job as a lotos eater.

To begin at the beginning: During the winter of 1874-75, Kalakaua, by the grace of God, King of the Hawaiian Islands, visited the United States, was received as befitting his rank, honored with a state dinner by President Grant, and, after much minor feasting, reluctantly headed for home. President Grant placed at Kalakaua's disposal for his homeward passage the U.S.S. *Pensacola*, then flagship on North Pacific Station and bearing the flag of Rear Admiral John J. Almy.

The *Pensacola* had been freshly "overhauled" at the Mare Island Navy Yard, but it was one of those overhauls which occurred just prior to a Congressional election, in the good old days before Civil Service barred politicians from navy yard gates, and when every "heeler" in Vallejo was sure of a place on the pay-roll. The customary visit of an inspection board followed this overhauling and the ship was found fit; the defect which led to the subsequent disaster at sea being one which seemingly could not have become apparent to an inspecting board putting a crew through its paces in the still waters and balmy airs of a landlocked harbor. The *Pensacola* dropped down to San Francisco to receive the royal party and their baggage, and, oh, shades of Bacchus and John Barleycorn, it was sure some baggage. If the present day apostles of Grape Juice could have seen it going over the ship's side they would, in the argot of this epoch, certainly have thrown a fit! There were cases and baskets of Veuve Cliquot, Sparkling Burgundy, Chateau Yquem and Lafite, Hennessy's Three-Star and Chartreuse innumerable, and, when these were added to the unusually heavy and select invoices laid in by the cabin and wardroom hosts, the orlop deck store-rooms were positively filled to overflowing. The King was nothing if not a bon vivant. He was a Beau Brummel for clothes, and, with his "Burnside" whiskers, was a veritable replica in mahogany of a certain ex-President who is being handed down to fame through the medium of a well known brand of cigars. He was accompanied by his kinsmen, Governors J. O. Dominis, of the Island of Oahu, and J. M. Kapena, of the Island of Maui, both of whom were valiant trenchermen, and had with him an imported chef he had picked up in New York. Besides this royal party there was an additional passenger, a "Colonel" Sternberger, a soldier of fortune whom President Grant was sending to Samoa on some sort of treaty-making excursion. Thus, although the phrase was not invoked until many years later, it will probably be easily apparent that the *Pensacola* sailed out of San Francisco "ready for a fight or a frolic." And, sure enough, all went merry as a marriage bell for four nights, and then—something happened.

At about six o'clock in the morning watch of the fifth day out there was a terrific noise of crashing timber, a sort of harbinger of the crack of doom, accompanied by a heavy listing of the ship, followed quickly by the boatswain's call "all hands clear away wreck," which sent everyone scurrying on deck to be confronted by a scene to which only a Zogbaum or Reuter dahl could have done justice. Royalty attired only in a robe de nuit was the central figure in a badly scared group on

the quarterdeck. The ship, under all plain sail to royals, had been moving on her course before a moderately fresh breeze, and while being worked the main topmast backstays had parted, causing that spar to snap or break short off, just above the lower mast head. There could, of course, be but one result; the maintopmast with the maintopallant mast, together with the maintopsail yard, maintopgallant and royal yards, and their spread of canvas had been carried over to starboard, taking along the foretopgallant and mizzen royal. The maintopmast backstays had not been properly set up when the ship had undergone its "overhauling," and the psychological moment for proving this had arrived; that's all there was to it.

Had the ship been supplied with grape juice to the exclusion of everything more exhilarating, the disaster would have occurred just the same and no blame could have attached to any of the ship's officers. Still the C.O. did try to make life a burden for the gcuil lieutenant who had had the bad luck to be officer of the deck on that eventful morning. However, as to that, *de morituris nil nisi bonum*. The C.O. was making his first cruise with an eagle on his collar, and, as things went in those days, he did have a really important command, and no doubt felt hurt at the spectacle which his ship was bound to make limping into Honolulu with the royal standard floating where it could not well be sighted by those on the lookout for the King. And this was peculiarly exasperating because on account of an impending Transit of Venus, with the Hawaiian Islands as a fine focal point, there were then anchored in Honolulu harbor warships representing five different European nations. Suffice it to say, the first Luff (Lieut. Comdr. Allan D. Brown) took the deck, and by keeping everyone on the jump succeeded by nightfall in clearing away the wreckage and rigging a "jury" maintopmast. There were many instances of exceptionally able seamanship displayed during that day's work; it must have been an inspiring object lesson to at least two officers holding flag rank to-day who were making their post-graduate cruise as midshipmen on the Pensacola, reference being made to Rear Admirals Bradley A. Fiske and Charles B. T. Moore, the latter, curiously enough, being the present commandant at Honolulu Naval Station and engaged in directing the work of raising F-4.

The return of a king from foreign lands was an event which drew to the wharves at Honolulu almost the entire population of Oahu, everyone of whom, conformably to native custom, brought presents for his majesty, consisting mostly of pigs, fowls, fruits and vegetables. When the Pensacola was sighted and her crippled state became apparent there was a tremendous sensation, and the natives were greatly excited until the ship came into full view and the royal standard was seen flying at the jury maintopmast head. Consequently there was unusual warmth in the Aloha with which the King was greeted when the news spread magnifying the extent of his escape from the perils of the deep. The foreign warships were gaily dressed, the yards were manned, a royal salute was fired and there was fully as much fuss and feathers over the disembarking of David Kalakaua as is the case to-day when Billy Hohenzollern leaves his royal yacht.

And these are the simple annals of a memorable voyage, if not "when knighthood was in flower," at least, when men with hearts of oak could be trusted to handle a ship without a code of blue laws. And their ability to do this was put to even a severer test upon the return voyage from Honolulu, when the Pensacola ran into a living gale and for several days scudded along under close-reefed foresail and storm staysails, buffeted by mountainous seas which caused the ship to make more leeway than headway, when every man's face, from the C.O.'s down, was "sickled o'er with the pale cast of thought," and when it was just an even break if we were ever to see land again. The creaking of her old timbers as the ship actually shivered with every impact of these mountainous seas was something weird, and, "while memory holds a seat in this poor distracted tenement," will never be forgot.

C. N. B.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April, 1915.

WHO'S WHO?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

This was started to roast the General Staff for not having given us adequate preparedness for national defense, but after writing five pages it seemed that the line officers of the Army are responsible. It's this way. The General Staff officer usually comes from the line; the line educates him and trains him, but it is not responsible for selecting him for General Staff timber. He is otherwise elected for that. Boil it down any way you want to, the General Staff man is a reflection of line thinking. He usually is well flavored with regimental staff work. He joins on at Washington and keeps touch with his line gang and he keeps on being a good Infantryman, Cavalryman, or Artilleryman.

The line of the Army will no doubt be surprised to learn that they have no common objective, and that there are no present signs that they ever will have one. Every line officer will tell you that he believes in adequate preparedness for national defense, but he would get pop-eyed if you should suggest that adequate preparedness for national defense be made the supreme objective of the Regular Army. Adequate preparedness for national defense is a theory to the line and consequently to the General Staff. The job of the line is to get adequate preparedness out of the theory district, and put it to work as a concrete case of definite objective.

In the first place the line officer must have uniform and thorough training. "It is by such means alone that the requisite team work may be developed." You would think that military men would know the value of team work outside of a fight as well as in it. Maybe they do, but their acts do not prove it. Anyhow, uniform and thorough training and the requisite team work are what the line needs. As usual they are blaming Congress and telling how good they are, instead of finding out things about themselves. This is not intended to be harsh, it's just meant to be plain. Ask a dozen officers how long it takes to train a reservist. You will get at least six different answers. We are not twenty per cent. trained on that, and if you asked them how they would do it, you would get at least fifteen or more answers, because at least three would change their mind.

Like line like General Staff. When Recruit Brown was made room orderly he wrote home to his mother that he had been promoted. She wrote back, "Son, do not be harsh with the boys." So let's not.

To get back, adequate preparedness for national defense has got to come from the line of the Regular Army. The ways and means must be worked out there. The actual training must be done by the line. When they wake up and make it their supreme objective, we will

get it and not before. What they need now is to quit scrapping about trifles and ask and work out the answer to a few simple questions.

How many trained reservists do we need? How many can we train, each year, working every corner full time?

Old Clausewitz says something like this: "Do the best with what you have and keep your eye skinned for chances." If we can not fill up on two-year men, take them for a year; if there is still room, pick out a good bunch of trainers and take them for six months; if there is still room, take them for three months, and turn them over to fine trainers. Drop this idea of making a soldier by an incantation. Do it simply and directly. The more you know about it the more you will know it is simple and direct.

The Infantry Journal gives the scheme the English are using to train men in six months. A former secretary of the Infantry Association did not like this idea. Times do change. The Regular Army is changing and has been since '98. It's up to you to keep ahead, to keep up, or get left. To-day four out of five officers favor a short enlistment; a year ago it would not have run one out of ten. The objective of the Regular Army is to create a trained reserve adequate for national defense. For every 150,000 reservists trained Congress will willingly provide the reserve equipment.

Our questions are: What enlistment period will get us 150,000 reservists a year? How can we best employ that enlistment period to produce a reservist with uniform and thorough training? Switzerland and Australia do it.

INFANTRY.

AN UNFORTUNATE COMPARISON.

Honolulu, H.T., March 15, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to the question asked by the clergyman of Portland, Me., and quoted on page 775, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 20, 1915: "Do we go to our grocer to ask if our flour barrel is empty, or to our tailor to ask if we need a new suit of clothes?" The reverend gentleman indicates by the comparison that he attempts to draw, that he thinks it unwise to consult Army and Navy officers with regard to the matter of our national defense, because of their personal interest in any increase in our military and naval establishments. For the sake of argument, let us admit, for the present, that his assumption is correct. He may then be reminded that he does not have to confine his inquiries as to our military needs to officers of the Army and Navy, any more than he must depend upon his tailor to inform him when the pathological condition of his trousers requires of him a speedy visit to some tailoring establishment.

Can the gentleman think that ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft hope to reap any personal benefit from their advocacy of an adequate Army and Navy? Does he think that men of their type were prompted by other than patriotic motives in their recent utterances through the magazines and from the public platform on the subject of our national defense? Has Secretary of War Garrison any selfish motive in recommending an increase in our Army to meet the needs of the country? Can anyone question the sincerity of former Secretaries of War, Dickinson and Stimson, when they state publicly that we are not in a state of preparedness? What personal gain could Major General Wotherspoon hope for by having his recommendation for increasing the military establishment carried into effect? I refer to the recommendations he made on the eve of his retirement from active service.

It might be further suggested to the gentleman that he read some of the editorials of a number of our leading dailies for the last year dealing with our military needs. If he has not access to these, then let him read a recent issue of the Literary Digest and learn what the editor of that paper discovered a short time ago by his poll of the press of the country on the question of whether we need an increase in our Army and Navy. He will learn that a majority in number of dailies, and a bigger majority, if reckoned from the standpoint of circulation, ability and influence, are alive to the needs of the country, and are urging Congress to take the necessary measures at once to insure our safety.

And now, his disinterested neighbors and parishioners having convinced him that he should, for the sake of decency and out of respect for the high position which he holds, get a new suit, to whom will the reverend gentleman apply to help him decide what sort of suit to buy, and, this point having been determined, who will make the suit? The neighbors may, in a general way, be able to give a few suggestions as to the color and character of the cloth; but certainly the tailor is the proper person to put the cloth together after determining the size necessary to fit the person of the parson.

In the same way, if the quoted authorities have convinced the public that we are in a state of unpreparedness, to whom shall that public apply for expert advice as to the kind and amount of defense needed? We know that only Congress can authorize the needed increases in our military and naval establishments. But to enable Congress to act intelligently, reliance must be placed upon the judgment of those able members who have given the matter serious and careful study; and then, finally, there must be called into consultation those Army and Navy officers who have made the subject a life study, and who, thank God, are not swayed from their patriotic course by the insinuations and odious comparisons of a suspicious sky pilot.

I. M. ON.

PROTESTS AGAINST OBJECTIONABLE FILMS.

Office of The Herald, Carroll, Iowa,
April 15, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Dear Sir: I am taking the liberty of writing you concerning moving pictures that reflect upon Uncle Sam's men. Recently while I was at a "movie" show a picture was shown entitled "A Human Menace." It was produced by the ——— Manufacturing Company, Inc. In a number of scenes of this film were shown pictures of bluejackets in United States uniform that would be an insult to any patriotic American. The scenes were laid in a house of ill repute supposed to be located on the "Barbary Coast" in San Francisco. One of the "movie" seamen was carried from the place drunk, while others were shown carousing and in an intoxicated condition. Another scene represented a bluejacket in company with a woman in the place conducting himself in a manner not fit to be written about.

It seems to me that the manufacture and exhibition of such moving pictures as these are as bad as an insult

to the flag. When Navy men are misrepresented in such pictures every person who thinks anything of his country should be loud in demanding that such vile pictures be suppressed.

JOHN HUNGERFORD, JR., Assistant Editor.

IMPORTANCE OF INFANTRY.

San Antonio, Texas, April 14, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

On page 972 of your issue of April 3 there appears an article by "Centaur" which is excellent, but, unless studied very carefully, is apt to mislead.

The cavalry should be given full credit for its fine work in Europe, and General French has done so, but "Centaur" goes entirely too far when he attempts to leave the impression that the cavalry may decide the ultimate result of the war.

The American people should be impressed with the idea that it is the infantry which wins battles and decides the results of wars.

An editorial on page 235 in the January-March Field Artillery Journal states "this is a field artillery war, and that, from a military viewpoint, we are living in a field artillery age." Up to date I have not heard the coast artillery claim that they are the principal factor in the European war.

We must now go back to the same interview quoted by "Centaur" in his article, the interview given Mr. Frederick Palmer by Gen. Sir John French. General French states as follows: "I think there has been an inclination to exaggerate the importance of artillery. No doubt of the three arms, artillery has increased in relative importance. It may take a dozen shells to get one man, and one bullet will get one man. The weapons which decide the day are the rifle and the machine gun. Infantry is still the king of battles."

And General French is a cavalry officer.

DOUGHBOY.

See also article on "La Reine de Batailles," on page 1002 of the JOURNAL of April 10.

Major Gen. E. A. Altham, C.B., C.M.G., in his work on "The Principles of War" says on pages 57-8: "The General Staff justly declare that 'it is essential, except perhaps in mountainous and forest country, that every force which takes the field against an organized enemy should be composed of all arms.' Yet infantry, since the days of Crecy, Agincourt and Poitiers, has always been the dominant arm, 'the queen of the battlefield,' and this dominance has increased, and is still increasing under the conditions of modern war, for the supreme consummation of all battle tactics is the infantry assault. However dependent infantry may be upon the other arms for assistance in the difficult and prolonged struggle leading up to the assault, and however incapable foot soldiers are of reaping subsequently the full fruits of victory, yet the power of delivering the decisive stroke—the stroke upon which the main issue depends—is vested alone in the infantry arm. Thus not only artillery and engineers, who 'are only effective in conjunction with the other arms,' but even the cavalry and other mounted troops are but auxiliary to the infantry's mission; the main object of all their efforts must be to assist, either directly or indirectly, the infantry to gain that decisive success which infantry only can secure."

CONDITIONS IN 1799 LIKE THE PRESENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In looking over a copy of the Ulster County Gazette, published at Kingston, N.Y., on Saturday, Jan. 4, 1800, I have noticed the following paragraphs which, although over a hundred years have elapsed since they were written, seem to be especially pertinent to the present time.

President John Adams in an address to the House of Representatives, on December 10, 1799, wrote: "As long as we can maintain with harmony and affection the honor of our country, consistently with its peace, externally and internally, while that is attainable, or in war, when that becomes necessary * * * we may be perfectly sure under the smiles of Divine Providence, that we shall effectively promote and extend our national interests and happiness."

The address of the Senate of the United States to the President (on Dec. 10, 1799), contained the following paragraph:

"When we reflect upon the late uncertainty of the result of the late mission to France; and upon the uncommon nature, extent, and aspect of the war now raging in Europe; which affects materially our relations with the powers at war, and which has changed the conditions of these colonies in our neighborhood, we are of the opinion with you, that it would be neither wise nor safe to relax our measures of defense or to lessen any of our preparations to repel aggression."

Since this copy of the Gazette contains accounts of various battles in Europe it would seem that it might well be describing conditions as they exist to-day.

NAVAL OFFICER.

SCHOOL BRIGADES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Is it not rather curious that with all the talk of tactical divisions and the very great importance of the larger tactical divisions, no wide effort has been made to organize the young men under military training at our various schools and colleges into brigades and regiments? Our unassigned colonels could be used as brigade commanders, and a considerable amount of instruction could be given. A feeling of comradeship between the schools having a common brigade would grow up and a large number of our most intelligent young men would get a life-long impression of brigade work. The existence of the brigade would naturally arouse interest as to what purpose the brigade answered and the part the school body would naturally perform in the brigade.

Study of military subjects could be made uniform by the brigade commander for his brigade and a much closer and possibly a much better touch could be established between the student, the military instructor, and the brigade commander than now exists under a general control at Washington. The selection of military instructors should be under the direct supervision of the brigade commander, and results could easily be made better than under Washington supervision only. In brief, the advantages of this system are those that commonly exist in any military organization as against the absentee landlord system.

ARMY.

SUMMER SCHOOLS AND CAMPS.

Plans are now about completed for the holding of this summer's schools for National Guard officers, joint Regular Army Field Artillery camps and joint sanitary camps. At Tobyhanna, Pa., and Sparta, Wis., the Medical Department will hold its joint encampments in conjunction with the Field Artillery. The system employed for the instruction of National Guard Field Artillery will be the same as that which was used at Tobyhanna last year. Besides Tobyhanna, camps will be held this year at Anniston, Ala., Sparta, Wis., Fort Riley, Kas., Fort Sill, Okla., and Monterey, Cal. Previous to the opening of the joint camps officers' schools will be held at all these places with the exception of Anniston and Fort Sill.

According to reports received at the War Department there will be at the Tobyhanna camp one of the largest schools ever held there. Connecticut will send two commissioned and three non-commissioned officers; New Jersey, one commissioned and five non-commissioned officers; Massachusetts, all of the officers at the headquarters of the 1st Battalion, Field Artillery, and an additional commissioned officer, two non-commissioned officers from the same battalion, two commissioned and three non-commissioned officers from Battery A, two commissioned and eight non-commissioned officers from Battery C; Pennsylvania will send ten commissioned officers; Rhode Island, four non-commissioned officers; District of Columbia, three non-commissioned officers; Louisiana, seven commissioned officers and fifteen non-commissioned officers. New York state has not sent in its list, but it is understood that forty commissioned and non-commissioned officers at least will attend from that state.

The school at Fort Riley will consist of at least eight commissioned and sixteen non-commissioned officers from Colorado, eight commissioned and seven non-commissioned officers from Kansas, and fourteen commissioned officers from Missouri. Up to date for the Sparta school eight commissioned and twelve non-commissioned officers from Michigan have arranged to attend, five commissioned and twelve non-commissioned officers from Iowa, four commissioned and three non-commissioned officers from Illinois; and the Adjutant General of Minnesota has advised that there will be a large attendance from that state.

One of the batteries of the 3d Field Artillery, stationed at Fort Sam Houston, goes to Anniston by rail. The regimental and battalion headquarters and two batteries of the 3d Field Artillery go to Sparta. One of the batteries will go all the way to Sparta by train and the other to Chicago, from where it will march to Tobyhanna. The 2d Battalion of the 3d Field Artillery, stationed at Fort Myer, goes to Tobyhanna. The troops will leave Fort Myer May 14, stopping at the following places en route: Gaithersburg, Frederick, Emmetsburg, Heidersburg, Shiremanstown, Clarkes Ferry (lie over one day), Chapman, Bloomsburg, Shickshinny, Wilkesbarre and Stoddardsville. Field Hospital No. 6 and Ambulance No. 6, for the Walter Reed Hospital, will make the march with the 2d Battalion. The 1st Battalion of the 6th Field Artillery will be detailed for Fort Riley, one of the battalions of the same regiment to Monterey, and a battery of the 3d Field Artillery to Anniston.

One of the new features in the instruction of the National Guard will be camps for machine-gun platoons at Sparta and at Fort Ethan Allen. These camps will be conducted on the Tobyhanna system, the Militia using the equipment of the Regular Army.

The following are the dates of the joint Army and Militia Field Artillery camps and the organizations so far announced that will attend:

AT TOBYHANNA, PA.

New Jersey, Battery A, June 16-25; Battery B, June 18-27.

Rhode Island, Battery A, June 20-27.
Massachusetts, 1st Battalion, July 7-16.
Connecticut, Battery A, July 18-27.
District of Columbia, 1st Battery, July 18-27.
Virginia, 1st Battalion, July 28-Aug. 6.
Pennsylvania, Batteries B, C, D, Aug. 18-27; Battery A, Aug. 18-27.

AT ANNISTON, ALA.

Georgia, Battery A, July 7-25; Battery B, July 18-27; Battery C and battalion headquarters, July 28-Aug. 6.

Louisiana, Battery B, Aug. 8-17; Battery A, Aug. 18-27; battalion headquarters for ten days, to be designated by the Adjutant General of Louisiana.
Alabama, Battery A, Aug. 29-Sept. 7; Battery C, Sept. 8-17; battalion headquarters for ten days, to be designated by the Adjutant General of Alabama.

AT SPARTA, WIS.

Indiana, Batteries C, D, battalion headquarters, June 16-25; Battery B, June 2-11.

Michigan, battalion headquarters, Batteries A, B, July 18-27.

Wisconsin, Battery A, July 18-27.
Illinois, 1st Battalion, July 28-Aug. 7.
Iowa, Battery A, July 18-27.
Ohio, 1st Battalion, Aug. 18-27.

AT FORT RILEY, KAS.

Missouri, Battery C, June 24-July 3; Battery B, July 5-July 14; Battery A, July 26-Aug. 4.

Kansas, Battery A, July 15-July 24.

AT FORT SILL, OKLA.

Texas, Battery A, July 5-14.
New Mexico, Battery A, July 5-14.

AT MONTEREY, CAL.

Oregon, Battery A, June 16-25.
California, Battery A, July 7-16; Battery B and battalion headquarters, July 18-27; Battery C, July 28-August.

INSTRUCTION OF SANITARY TROOPS.

The War Department has completed all arrangements for conducting a very thorough and complete course of instruction during the coming summer for the sanitary troops of the Organized Militia. In conducting these camps the instruction work will be divided into two classes: First, camps of instruction or schools for officers and non-commissioned officers of the Militia; second, joint camps of instruction for field hospital companies and ambulance companies. In connection with the camps of instruction arrangements have also been made for giving the officers of the Medical Reserve Corps, U.S. Army, inactive list, the benefit of this work, the plan being to conduct the camp for a period of two weeks, the first week for the Militia officers, the second week for officers of the Medical Reserve Corps, who at the present time number nearly 1,400 officers, all of whom are subject to call in time of need, and few of whom have ever had any field experience.

For these camps a schedule of instruction, including both theoretical and practical work, has been devised,

which will begin Monday morning and terminate on the afternoon of the following Saturday. It is contemplated to provide at these camps a complete field hospital, ambulance company, regimental infirmary, and such other equipment as will be necessary to offer every facility for giving a thorough and practical course of instruction. The new equipment which has been adopted by the General Staff for the sanitary troops will also be used at these camps, thereby giving all who attend an opportunity to familiarize themselves with it.

The locations of these camps with dates, states assigned to each, etc., will be as follows:

Fort Sam Houston, Texas: May 24-29, for Militia officers and non-commissioned officers of New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas; and June 7-12, for officers, Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.A., inactive list.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.: June 7-12, for Militia officers and non-commissioned officers of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida; and for officers, Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.A., inactive list, same dates.

Tobyhanna, Pa.: June 21-26, for Militia officers and non-commissioned officers of the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia; and June 28 to July 3, for officers, Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.A., inactive list.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.: May 31-June 5, for Militia officers and non-commissioned officers of Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas; and for officers, Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.A., inactive list, same dates.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal.: June 7-12, for officers and non-commissioned officers of Washington, Oregon, California and Arizona; and for officers Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.A., inactive list, same dates.

At the joint camps of instruction which will be conducted during the months of July and August at Tobyhanna, Pa., Sparta, Wis., San Antonio, Texas, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., arrangements have been made for instructing all field hospital companies and ambulance companies of the Organized Militia. To encourage the different states having these organizations to send them to these camps the Federal Government will pay all transportation and subsistence from "Encampment and Maneuver" funds, and without cost to the states concerned. The salient idea is that the sanitary troops of the Organized Militia shall take with them to camps only their personal equipment, and that the personnel of these units will be assigned to the Regular Organizations for drill and instruction. It is believed these camps will be of the greatest value to the organizations attending them in view of the fact that they will be assigned to Regular field hospital and ambulance companies for drill and instruction, thereby receiving the benefit and training of experienced officers and non-commissioned officers, with complete equipment, trained animals, etc. The following program will be carried out at the various camps:

Field Hospital No. 6 and Ambulance Company No. 6, which is detailed for service at Tobyhanna, will join the 1st Battalion, 3d Field Artillery, on the march from Washington to Tobyhanna. Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Company No. 1 will go by rail from Fort D. A. Russell to North Platte and march from there to Sparta. Reports indicate that there will be 126 commissioned and fifty non-commissioned officers from the Medical Department of the Militia attending the Tobyhanna camps for officers. At Fort Oglethorpe school there will be forty-three commissioned and eight non-commissioned officers; at Fort Sam Houston thirty officers and fourteen non-commissioned officers; at Monterey twenty-four commissioned and twenty-seven non-commissioned officers; at Fort D. A. Russell thirty-six commissioned and thirty-five non-commissioned officers; and at Sparta forty-eight commissioned and twenty-five non-commissioned officers.

A schedule for the joint camp of instruction for field hospitals and ambulance companies of the Militia will be as follows:

At Tobyhanna: From July 15 to Aug. 3, one field hospital and one ambulance company of Massachusetts Militia, one field hospital and one ambulance company of North Carolina; from July 15 to 23, two field hospitals of Pennsylvania, one ambulance company of Tennessee; July 26 to Aug. 4, one field hospital and one ambulance company New Jersey, one field hospital and one ambulance company Connecticut; Aug. 6 to 14, one ambulance company New York, and one field hospital District of Columbia.

At Sparta: From July 12 to 20, three field hospitals and two ambulance companies of Ohio; July 22 to 30, one field hospital Wisconsin, one field hospital and ambulance company Indiana; Aug. 2 to 10, one field hospital Kentucky, one field hospital and ambulance company Montana; Aug. 12 to 20, two field hospitals Illinois, two ambulance companies Michigan; Aug. 23 to 31, one field hospital and ambulance company Iowa, and one field hospital Nebraska.

Fort Sam Houston: From July 15 to 23, one field hospital Oklahoma, one ambulance company Tennessee.

Fort D. A. Russell: From May 31 to June 8, one field hospital of Colorado.

Conflicting reports were received in Washington with regard to the battle fought between the Villa and Carranza armies in the vicinity of Queretaro, Celaya and Irapuato, Mexico, which began April 13. General Villa was in personal command of his forces and established a base at Irapuato. The Carranza forces, under Alvaro Obregon, had a base at Celaya and another one at Queretaro. There seems no doubt, however, that General Villa was disastrously defeated at Celaya, losing 14,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, according to General Obregon, Carranza leader, who admitted he had lost 2,000 of his men in the battle. The Villa dead numbered 6,000, it is said. Thirty cannon, 5,000 rifles, many horses and much equipment were left by Villa when he fled, General Obregon says. State Department officials say the latest news from the various military operations in Mexico indicate that the government of General Carranza is gaining strength and that as it gains the Villista strength is with even greater rapidity diminishing. The power of Villa, however, is by no means crushed yet, it is held. Despatches from Vera Cruz to the Carranza Agency at Washington April 22 said that General Obregon had reached a point twelve miles north of Irapuato and still was pursuing Villa in his flight with an army of 40,000 men, including General Mergul's command. Apology has been made on behalf of the Carranza government to the Government of the United States for an attack made on a U.S. Army aeroplane at Matamoros April 21 under orders given by a lieutenant in the Carranza force defending that place. The explanation given is that the Mexican lieutenant was irresponsible and ordered his men to fire on the aeroplane, which was not hit, under the

impression that it belonged to the Villistas. The lieutenant has been arrested and the Carranza Consul at Brownsville has apologized to Colonel Blockson, of the U.S. Army, for the act.

The 14-inch guns for the Philippine fortifications at Manila Bay received their final test at Sandy Hook on April 20 in the presence of Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge; Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, a number of officers from West Point and the members of the First Class of the Military Academy. Although the details of the firing are confidential, it is known that at previous tests the 14-inch guns developed a range of 21,000 yards. The work on the 14-inch guns is being pushed as rapidly as possible, and it is thought that at least part of them will be delivered in the Philippines late this fall or early in the winter. In the Philippine Islands the Subic Bay project is completed and all the guns intended for the defense of the bay have been shipped over and mounted in the fortifications. At Manila Bay all the mortars provided have been mounted, while there are four others for which funds are carried by this year's appropriation bill. All the 12-inch guns have been mounted, and so have the 10-inch guns. All the 6-inch guns are in place and the 3-inch guns are mounted. The latest reports are to the effect that only one-third of the 14-inch guns have been mounted, but with the guns in process of construction the fortifications will be completed. With the new 14-inch guns the Manila Bay fortifications will be stronger than any of the other insular or continental defenses.

Capt. Henry E. Eames, 28th Inf., has invented an attachment for a field glass which promises to be of great value in the study of the development of small arm fire. Although Captain Eames has not given it a name, it might be called a range corrector. It is to be used in indirect firing with small arms. When the target cannot be seen by the troops on account of intervening objects the commander can select the point at which his organization is to aim, and by the use of Captain Eames's device the range at which the sights of the rifles are to be set can be determined by looking through the field glass with this attachment, from an observation station. The result is obtained by a slide in the field glass on which is drawn a scale which is marked off so that when a certain point is held on the target it indicates how the sight of the rifle should be set. The members of the General Staff who have been giving considerable study to small arm fire control and discipline are convinced that indirect fire with rifles can be further developed. Experiments with indirect fire will be continued at the School of Musketry, Fort Sill, when it is opened. The results of the work along this line at the School of Fire may have an important effect on the system of fire control and discipline of the Army.

Japan has ordered all her warships in Pacific waters near the American coast, except those salvaging the wrecked cruiser Asama in Turtle Bay, to return to their home stations, according to advices from Tokio. The Japanese Embassy at Washington also received word that the cruiser Chitose was the only vessel accompanying the repair ship working on the Asama. Comdr. Noble E. Irwin, of the cruiser New Orleans, reported to the Navy Department April 18 that he had investigated the reported Japanese naval activity in Turtle Bay, Lower California, Mexico, and found no indications of other than salvage work on the Asama. The Commander's report was sent by wireless to Admiral Howard, commanding the Pacific Fleet, who telegraphed it to Secretary Daniels, as follows: "The Asama still aground in San Bartolome Bay. Only other vessel present one repair ship and two colliers. No indications of other than salvaging work."

The last of the so-called French spoliation cases arising out of difficulties between this country and France prior to the treaty of 1800 with France have just been argued and submitted to the Court of Claims. In all, 5,569 cases have been adjudicated before this court, and Congress has appropriated almost \$4,000,000 in payment of that court's findings. There remains to be paid about \$1,000,000 more. These claims grow out of reprisals on American commerce made after the United States had failed to keep the terms of an early treaty with France, when that nation was at war with England.

A six-day commemoration of the anniversary of the fire which destroyed San Francisco, Cal., in 1906 was begun April 17. The program on that date included a military and civic parade, and formal ceremonies at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Troops from the Presidio military reservation, bluejackets from the battleship Oregon and Goat Island Naval Training Station, and 1,400 cadets of the University of California occupied prominent places in the procession.

Bids will be opened by Major Gen. J. B. Aleshire, Q.M. General, U.S.A., at Washington, D.C., May 17, for a very large amount of clothing equipment. The items called for in the bids will aggregate some \$2,500,000, and include 80,000 collars, 20,000 hat cords, 170,000 gloves, 123,000 service hats, 280,000 leggings, 360,000 russet shoes, 12,500 gymnasium shoes, 1,400,000 pairs of stockings, and 10,000 whistles.

Three U.S. Army officers, Major Clarence C. Williams, of the Ordnance Department; Major Dwight Edward Aultman, of the Artillery, and Capt. Wilson B. Burt, of the Infantry, arrived at Berne April 16 for the purpose of inspecting Swiss barracks and certain military positions in the country.

Secretary of War Garrison and Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott will go to Sandy Hook Proving Grounds April 24 to inspect the turret and the 14-inch guns which are to be sent to the Philippines. A turret has been set up and the guns placed in it just as they will be set up at the Philippines fortifications.

The Secretary of War has ordered an additional examination of candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy. This examination will be held at designated Army posts on May 25 next. The successful candidates are to be admitted to the Academy on July 1, 1915.

Gen. George P. Scriven, U.S.A., was elected temporary chairman, and Naval Constr. A. C. Richardson temporary secretary of the National Advisory Council for Aeronautics at the first meeting of the organization in Washington April 23.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

The next retirement for age in the Navy will be Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle on May 5, 1915. Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter goes up to rear admiral on the retirement of Doyle.

Med. Dir. Edward H. Green, U.S.N., was placed on the retired list April 18, 1915, having reached the statutory retiring age of sixty-two. He is a native of Maryland, and at the time of his retirement was senior medical director, and held the rank of captain. He entered the Navy as an assistant surgeon in 1875, was promoted to surgeon in 1890, and to medical director in 1909. Medical Director Green was surgeon of the Thetis in the Greely relief expedition of 1884. During his service he has spent fourteen years and eight months at sea. His last assignment to duty was as president of the Naval Examining Board and Board of Medical Examiners.

The death of Capt. George W. Logan, U.S.N., April 22, 1915, promotes Comdr. Henry A. Wiley to captain; Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer to commander; Lieut. Gilbert J. Rowcliff to lieutenant commander; Lieut. (J.G.) Harvey W. McCormack to lieutenant, from April 23, 1915.

The retirement of Med. Dir. Edward H. Green, U.S.N., on April 18, 1915, promotes Med. Insp. Charles H. T. Lowndes to medical director; Surg. Lewis Morris to medical inspector, and P.A. Surg. Isaac S. K. Reeves to surgeon.

Lieut. Col. Herman C. Schumm, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., will report for examination for retirement before a board ordered to convene at Governors Island, N.Y.

Capt. Thomas T. Frissell, 11th U.S. Inf., was retired from active service April 21, 1915, on account of disability incident thereto. He was born in Missouri in 1872, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1897, when he was promoted in the Army an additional second lieutenant, 23d Infantry. He was promoted second lieutenant, 3d Infantry, Oct. 15, 1897, first lieutenant in 1899, and captain, 24th Infantry, in 1902. He was detailed in the Q.M.D. in 1911, and was assigned to the 11th Infantry in 1912. During the war with Spain he served with the 3d Infantry during the Cuban campaign, and, among other duties, went to the Philippines in January, 1899. He also went to the Philippines again in 1905.

Capt. Martin Novak, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service April 21, 1915, on account of disability incident to the service. He is a native of Ohio, and entered the Army as a private in Battery C, 5th Artillery, Jan. 15, 1895. During the Philippine rebellion he served as a second lieutenant in the 42d U.S. Volunteer Infantry. He was appointed second lieutenant, 19th U.S. Infantry, February 2, 1901, was promoted first lieutenant, 22d Infantry, in 1903, and captain, 25th Infantry, in 1911.

The retirement of Capt. Thomas T. Frissell, 11th U.S. Inf., and Capt. Martin Novak, Infantry, unassigned, will promote 1st Lieut. Horace F. Sykes, Inf., and 1st Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry J. Weeks, 23d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Roy A. Hill, 7th Inf. Second Lieutenant Weeks will not be promoted upon the relief of Capt. Roy C. Kirtland from the Signal Corps as was previously announced.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. George Wood Logan, U.S.N., commander of the battleship Nebraska, died at the Naval Hospital at Portsmouth, Va., April 22, 1915, after an operation. Captain Logan was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 30, 1868, and entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis on Sept. 3, 1883. He was promoted ensign in 1889, lieutenant (junior grade) in 1897, lieutenant in 1899, and captain on July 1, 1913. During the war with Spain Captain Logan was on duty on board the Buffalo. Captain Logan was relieved at the Naval Academy as commandant of midshipmen last June, and assigned to command of the Nebraska. He had a total sea service of over eighteen years and shore duty of twelve years and five months. Among the vessels he served in were the Trenton, Monocacy, Dolphin and in the Olympia as flag secretary of the Asiatic Station from December, 1895, to January, 1898. He served in the Bureau of Navigation and in the Detroit and Mayflower, and was aid to the Governor of Porto Rico in 1900.

Comdr. Herman F. Fickbohm, U.S.N., retired, who died in Chicago, Ill., April 22, 1915, was born in Germany March 23, 1849. He entered the U.S. Navy as a naval apprentice July 31, 1865. He went to the Naval Academy in 1866, and was promoted ensign in 1871, master in 1876, lieutenant in 1880, lieutenant commander in 1890, and was retired as commander in 1899 at his own request. Among other duties he served in the Guerriere on her voyage to Europe, 1870; in the Richmond, on the West Indian and Pacific Stations; the monitor Lehigh, of the North Atlantic Station; in the Ranger and Palos, on the Asiatic Station, and the Lackawanna, of the Pacific Station. He was also in the New Hampshire and Yorktown, and from April to July, 1898, was in command of the Jason. His last sea service was in the Detroit, from August, 1898, to July, 1899.

Col. Samuel W. Dunning, U.S.A., retired, who died in San Francisco, Cal., April 19, 1915, was born in New York May 10, 1859, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., in the class of 1880, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 16th Infantry. He remained an officer of that organization until promoted major, 29th Infantry, March 19, 1903. After a detail as A.A.G. beginning Aug. 26, 1903, he was assigned to the 20th Infantry, May 31, 1907, and was promoted lieutenant colonel of Infantry March 3, 1911, and colonel, 13th Infantry, April 25, 1914. He was again detailed as A.A.G. March 20, 1911, and later went on the unassigned list, with station on Governors Island, N.Y. Colonel Dunning, during his varied service, was in the campaign against Santiago, Cuba, in 1898, and took part in the battle of San Juan, July 1-3, and in the siege of Santiago to July 17. During his early service he was on frontier duty at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and Fort Stockton, Texas, and other posts in the latter state, and was with the expedition to survey and explore the country west of Fort Concho, Texas, between the Texas and Pacific Railroad and the head of the Red River, to Dec. 23, 1881. He subsequently served at other posts in Texas, Utah and Arizona, and was an instructor of Infantry tactics at West Point among other assignments. He also served in the Philippines and Honolulu, and was retired from active service on account of disability incident thereto April 25, 1915.

Paymr. Clerk Orrel I. Hancock, U.S.N., retired, died at the naval hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., April 19, 1915. He was born in Newark, N.J., Dec. 13, 1867, and, after

serving seven years and nine months as an enlisted man in the Navy, he was appointed a paymaster's clerk May 27, 1897. During the entire period of the Spanish-American War in 1898, he served on board the U.S.S. Brooklyn. During the period from Aug. 1, 1910, to Sept. 21, 1911, he served on board the U.S.S. Hancock, this being his last active duty. He was transferred to the retired list Sept. 21, 1911, on account of physical disability incident of the service.

Major John W. Furlong, 13th Cav., who died at Hot Springs, Ark., April 9, 1915, left Columbus, N.M., several weeks ago for Hot Springs hoping that the change would benefit him. Major Furlong was born in New Jersey, Nov. 20, 1869, and was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy June 12, 1891, and was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 1st Cavalry. He was promoted first lieutenant, 6th Cavalry, in 1897; captain of Cavalry in 1901, and major, 13th Cavalry, Sept. 1, 1914. He was a member of the General Staff from 1906 to 1910, and was a distinguished graduate of the Army School of the Line, class of 1912. The first duty of Major Furlong after being graduated was with his regiment in Montana, Arizona and Kansas to December, 1897. He joined his regiment in the field at Chickamauga, Ga., in May, 1898, and was later on recruiting duty for his regiment and also for the general service. He performed the duties of regimental commissary and acting regimental adjutant in 1899 and part of 1900, and served as acting aide-de-camp to Major General Chaffee during the advance of the China Relief Expedition to Peking. He participated in the engagements of Piet-Sang, Yang-Tsun, attack of the Chinese city of Peking and the Imperial City of Peking. He served as adjutant at Liscum Barracks, Tientsin, China, Nov. 1 to Nov. 6, 1900. He arrived in the Philippines in November, 1900, and was acting chief commissary of troops in the field under Gen. S. S. Sumner during the field operations against insurgents in Laguna Province. He was A.A.G., 1st District, Department of Southern Luzon, was adjutant of the sub-district of Albay, and provost judge at Legaspi in 1901 during field operations. He also served as provost judge and provost marshal during the campaign in Batangas and Laguna Provinces during 1901-2, and was adjutant general, 2d Brigade, Department of Luzon. After leaving the Philippines with his regiment in April, 1903, he went to Fort Meade, S.D., and from there to the General Staff, Washington. He was next on duty at the headquarters of the Army of Cuban Pacification at Havana, Cuba, and was assistant to the Chief of the Military Information Division, and was later its chief. From Cuba he went on duty at Washington and his last post of duty was at Columbus, N.M. The following resolutions on the death of Major Furlong were adopted by his friends in the 6th Cavalry: "Whereas, the sad and untimely death of our beloved comrade Major John W. Furlong, 13th Cav., for many years an officer of the 6th Cavalry, has been brought to our notice, and whereas, Major Furlong, during his service with the 6th Cavalry and wherever he was called upon to perform duty, always stood for the best and highest military standards, and whereas, in the untimely taking away of Major Furlong, the United States Army has lost one of its most highly respected and efficient officers, and we, his comrades, a loyal friend be it resolved, that we his friends and former comrades of the 6th Cavalry extend to his widow our deepest sympathy in her sad bereavement."

The will of the late Brig. Gen. George F. Anderson, U.S.A., who died at the University Club, New York, on March 10, 1915, was filed with the Surrogate at Somerville, N.J., April 19. The will, which was executed Nov. 17, 1911, in the city and province of Iloilo, in the Philippines, provides that his body shall be buried at West Point, and that the entire estate shall go to his sisters, Eliza H. and Margaret M. Anderson. Miss Eliza H. Anderson is made executrix. The body was interred at West Point with full military honors.

Ensign Edward C. McGehee, U.S.N., died at Annapolis, Md., of appendicitis, April 22, 1915. He was born in Louisiana Oct. 8, 1887, and entered the Navy July 6, 1907. His last assignment to duty was in the Louisiana.

Mrs. Emma L. Bowe, widow of Mr. N. W. Bowe and mother of the wife of Lieut. Harry L. Hodges, 1st Cav., died at Richmond, Va., April 17, 1915.

Mrs. George Schlerf, mother-in-law of Sergt. 1st Class Herman W. Riess, H.C., U.S.A., Fort Howard, Md., died at her residence, 919 P street, N.W., Washington, D.C., April 10, 1915, in the seventy-second year of her age. Interment was held at Glenwood Cemetery, Washington, D.C., on April 13, 1915.

Mrs. Elizabeth Burnet Perry Dutton, mother of Mrs. Hill, wife of Capt. F. K. Hill, U.S.N., retired, died at Washington, D.C., April 11, 1915.

Oliver M. Powell, adopted daughter of 1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. U. Butler, Coast Guard Service, and Mrs. Butler, died at Winthrop, Mass., April 7, 1915.

Mrs. F. M. Usher, mother of Major F. M. C. Usher, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died recently at Fulton, Ky.

Mrs. Catharine Rawson Fonda, mother of Mr. Murray Rawson Fonda, of New York city, and Capt. F. W. Fonda, U.S.A., retired, died at New York city, April 12, 1915. Burial was at Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

Mr. Frank Crandell, father of Mona Lacey, wife of Major F. E. Lacey, jr. (Infantry), Q.M.C., died at Detroit, Mich., April 13, 1915.

Mrs. Nellie West Metcalf, mother of Capt. Willis C. Metcalf, U.S.A., died at Wellesley, Mass., April 16, 1915, of pneumonia, aged seventy-five. Mrs. Metcalf was the daughter of Lewis and Abigail West, of Concord, N.H. Her father was killed at the battle of Chertusco, Mexico, in 1847. Interment will be at Forest Hills Cemetery, Boston, Mass.

Telegrams received at Amsterdam, Holland, April 19, from Berlin announce the death of General Field Marshal Oskar von Lindequist, German army. Born in 1838, Field Marshal von Lindequist had an active military career. He was a lieutenant at the age of nineteen; took part in the Danish campaign of 1864, was in the war against Austria in 1866, and in the war of 1870 he was at Sedan and the siege of Paris.

Capt. John C. Delaney, U.S.V., Civil War, who died at his home, in Chevy Chase, Md., April 15, 1915, was a medal of honor man. He entered the 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers as a private and ended the war as an officer. He was awarded a Congressional medal for his gallantry at Dabney's Mill. Captain Delaney was born in Ireland in 1848. He is survived by a wife, two sons and a daughter.

Dr. Marshall Langton Price, of Boise, Idaho, formerly secretary of the Maryland State Board of Health, and son of Major Curtis Ethelbert Price, U.S.A., died April 16, 1915, on board the American Line steamer St. Paul, and on April 17 the ship was stopped off Fire Island, near New York, and the body was buried in the sea. It is said that Dr. Price died of gastritis. Relatives are

reported to have given authority by wireless for the burial. In his brief career—he was just under thirty-seven years of age—Dr. Price had done some brilliant work as a sanitarian and was well known for his efforts in behalf of public health measures. He was the author of several laws regulating the public health, including the statute in Maryland for the state control of tuberculosis, which has been widely copied and is called the "Maryland System."

Gen. Charles Louis Trembeau, former commander-in-chief of the French army, died at Briare, France, April 17. He was sixty-five years of age. General Trembeau was born at Vandenesse, in the Department of the Nièvre, France, Sept. 9, 1849. He was graduated at the cavalry school of Saint-Cyr in 1869, and entered the cavalry service. He fought through the war of 1870 as a subaltern of dragoons, took part also in the siege of Paris, and first came to the fore as aide-de-camp of General Camponon, when the latter was Minister of War in the cabinet of Gambetta. In 1890 he commanded the great cavalry school at Saumur. His acquaintance with the Eastern defenses of France and of the various strategic points along Germany's western frontier, was acknowledged to be superior to that of almost every other French officer. After his retirement from active service, he was the commander of the Legion of Honor.

Urban Andrain Woodbury, who was Governor of Vermont from 1894 to 1896, a veteran of the Civil War, and one of the most prominent men in the state, died April 15, 1915, in Burlington. Governor Woodbury was one of the first to enlist in the service of his country at the breaking out of the Civil War, joining Company H, 2d Regiment of Vermont, and lost his right arm in the first battle of Bull Run, 1861. Prostrate on the field he was taken prisoner and held in Richmond, Va. He was paroled Oct. 5, 1861, and discharged from service on account of wounds Oct. 18, 1861. Undaunted by his experience, he again sought to serve his country, being commissioned Nov. 17, 1862, as captain of Company D, 11th Regiment of Vermont Volunteers. In June, 1863, he was made captain of the 13th Veteran Reserve Corps, serving to March, 1865. This corps was made up of soldiers unable to endure the hardships and exposure of march, but capable of garrisoning important posts and supply depots, thus freeing thousands of able-bodied men for duty at the front. President McKinley appointed him, in September, 1898, a member of the commission to investigate the conduct of the war with Spain, and President Roosevelt appointed him a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point, on which board were Gen. Adna R. Chaffee and Gen. Horace Porter, among other noted men. Governor Woodbury was a thirty-second degree Mason, Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine; he was a member of the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, the G.A.R., M.O.L.L.U.S. The funeral was held April 18 from the first church and was attended by a large gathering. There were many very beautiful floral offerings.

Martha Newburgh, wife of Gen. William Quinton, died of pneumonia at Buffalo, N.Y., April 11, 1915.

Elizabeth Burnet Perry Dutton, widow of Aaron Dutton and mother of the wife of Capt. F. K. Hill, U.S.N., died April 11, 1915.

Mrs. Virginia Schley, seventy-five years old, aunt of the late Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., was struck and killed by an automobile in front of her home at Atlanta, Ga., April 20, 1915.

Mrs. Emma Lewis Bowe, mother of Mrs. Hodges, wife of Lieut. Harry L. Hodges, 1st Cav., died at 917 West Franklin street, Richmond, Va., April 17, 1915.

The death of Mrs. John B. Kimberly occurred at her home, Sherwood Inn, Fort Monroe, Va., Sunday, April 18, 1915. She is survived by her son, Lieut. Allen Kimberly, U.S.A.; Mrs. Joe R. Brabson, wife of Lieutenant Brabson, 2d U.S. Field Art.; Misses Anne Brown Kimberly, Bessie and Helen Kimberly and Mr. Jack Kimberly.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Mangam announce the engagement of their daughter, Alma May, to 2d Lieut. Wesley M. Bailey, 6th Field Art. The wedding will take place early in June.

Lieut. R. N. Hayden, 3d Cav., and Louise Calder Junge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Calder, of Barre, Vt., were married at San Antonio, Texas, April 17, 1915.

Capt. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gleaves have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Anne H. Gleaves, to Lieut. Thomas Earle Van Metre, U.S.N., now stationed on the New York. Captain Gleaves is in command of the Utah.

Dr. and Mrs. Owen Walker Stone, of Greenville, Miss., announce the engagement of their daughter, Eleanor Holt, to Lieut. Spencer B. Akin, 23d U.S. Inf.; wedding to take place in early summer. No cards.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Col. Henry C. Newcomer, C.E., U.S.A., and Mrs. Lily Armour Foster, of Washington, D.C. The wedding will take place May 18, 1915, at All Soul's Church in that city.

At an attractive tea, which Mrs. John L. Sehon gave at her home, 2520 Third street, San Diego, Cal., April 15, announcement was made of the engagement of her daughter, Miss Leicester Sehon, to Lieut. Walter Richard Taliaferro, U.S.A., stationed with the 1st Aero Corps at North Island. The bride-elect is a daughter of the late Capt. John L. Sehon, U.S.A., retired, who served San Diego as a member of the Common Council and as mayor. It is understood that the wedding will take place in the early spring, and that it will be very quiet. A trip to San Francisco and other northern points is planned. Both young people spent part of their lives in Kentucky.

In our last issue, page 1038, we briefly noted the marriage, at Stamford, Conn., April 8, 1915, of Miss Helen Dean Andrews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Andrews, to Lieut. Leonard L. Barrett, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., in St. John's Episcopal Church. We give below some additional facts. The six ushers were Lieuts. Oscar J. Gatchell, George D. Riley, William Cooper Foote, Oscar Krupp, Edward B. Dennis and Lieut. Lewis A. Nickerson, U.S.A. Mr. Tyler Emerson Barrett, a student at Columbia University, was best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Doris Rowell, Miss Helen Wardnell, Miss Dorothy Taylor, Miss Charlotte Smith, of Stamford; Miss Ethel Beers, of Plainfield, N.J., and Miss Sarah Atwater, of Derby, Conn., all in quaint costumes of daffodil silk with white chiffon, wearing small hats and carrying yellow roses, followed by Miss Pauline Johnston, the bride's cousin, as maid of honor in yellow taffeta with tulle hat, and, lastly, the lovely bride

who was escorted by her father. The bride wore a white faille silk gown, tied with a silver cord trimmed with lace (worn by her mother at her wedding) and having a train of silk and chiffon; the long veil was fastened with orange blossoms; her only ornament a diamond pendant, the groom's gift; her flowers were bride's roses and lilies of the valley. After the ceremony a reception to two hundred relatives and friends was held at the Casino at which the bridal party and the groom's mother, Mrs. C. W. Barrett, of Claremont, N.H., received; after supper, at which the bride cut the bride's cake with the groom's sword, the bridal party, led by the bride and groom, opened the dance. Lieut. and Mrs. Barrett left by automobile for New York city and started for Bermuda, where his twenty days' leave will be spent. On their return they will go to Fort Revere, Boston Harbor, where the Lieutenant is stationed.

Capt. and Mrs. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., have recently announced the engagement of their daughter, Anne Heap, to Lieut. Thomas Earle Van Metre, U.S.N., now attached to the U.S.S. New York. The marriage will take place in Washington, D.C., in June. Miss Gleaves is now visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. S. Garland, in Georgetown. She is also a niece of Pay Dir. Samuel L. Heap, U.S.N.

Mrs. Henry C. McIlvaine has sent out invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Katherine Wirt, to Mr. Thomas Wright Rudderow, on Saturday, May 15, at four o'clock, at St. Andrew's Church, Forty-sixth and Baring streets, West Philadelphia. Miss McIlvaine is a sister-in-law of Lieut. Comdr. Roger Williams, U.S.N.

Miss Anita Cresap, daughter of the late Lieut. Comdr. James C. Cresap, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cresap, was married April 22, 1915, to Ensign Ralph O. Davis, U.S.N., in St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Md., the rector, the Rev. Dr. Joseph F. McComas, performing the ceremony. The bride was given away by a brother, Lieut. Logan Cresap, U.S.N., and was attended by Miss Florence Hibbitt Nash, of Portsmouth, N.H. The best man was Ensign James M. Cresap, U.S.N., a brother of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Katherine Stearns, of Portsmouth, Va.; Miss Katherine Knight, of Newport, R.I.; Miss Dorothy Merwewe, of Schenectady, N.Y., and Miss Julia Douw, of Annapolis. The ushers were Ensigns T. Henry Buchanan, Gordon W. Nelson, Alexander R. Early and Green W. Dugger, U.S.N., all classmates of the bridegroom at the Naval Academy, and Mr. Harry Sturday, of Annapolis. The bride wore a gown of white satin with a corsage of duchesse lace, court train, and a tulle veil caught up with orange blossoms, and carried lilies of the valley.

The marriage of Miss Sallie W. Byrnes, youngest daughter of Med. Dir. James Carroll Byrnes, U.S.N., to Mr. Lawrence Taliaferro Atkinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Taliaferro Atkinson, of Norfolk, will occur at the residence of Mrs. L. G. Maigne, Freemason street, April 28, Rev. David Howard, of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, officiating. Miss Esther Byrnes, the bride's sister, will be her only attendant, and Mr. Wiley R. Cooke will be best man.

ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Army Relief Society will be held at the residence of Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, No. 2 West Fifty-third street, New York city, at 3:30 o'clock on April 28.

Mrs. Lamont extends a cordial invitation to all members and any patriotic friends who wish to become members. This society, which has accomplished so much and helped so many Army widows and orphans, should appeal to our American people, who do not realize that these officers and men have sacrificed their lives for their country and in many cases have left very little to their families. We feel sure that our people, who have been so generous to the women of those unfortunate nations at war, would not knowingly neglect our own.

ANNA R. MAUS, Chairman of Press Committee.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

A son was born to the wife of Regimental Sergt. Major Ellis, 21st Inf., U.S.A., at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., April 15, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Walter A. Edwards, of Philadelphia, Pa., are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton Powel, in Newport, R.I.

Mrs. Alexander Rodgers entertained informally at tea in honor of Colonel Rodgers's sister, Mrs. Neilson, at their residence, 1221 Connecticut avenue, Washington, on April 19.

Among those giving dinners at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on April 15, were Comdr. and Mrs. Edwin T. Pollock, Pay Dir. and Mrs. John R. Martin and Capt. and Mrs. Fred H. Gallup.

A seven-pound boy was born to Mrs. Francis L. Sward Saturday, April 17, 1915, at Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich. It was a "twilight sleep" baby. Mr. Sward was formerly a lieutenant in the 26th U.S. Inf. He resigned two years ago while stationed at West Point.

Capt. and Mrs. John H. Gibbons, Major General Barnett, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. George Barnett, Capt. Ridley McLean, U.S.N., and Major Theodore Low, U.S.M.C., were in the audience at the lecture on his experiences in the war zone given by Mr. James F. Archibald at the Columbia Theater, Washington, on April 20.

Mrs. Cornelius Gardener entertained on April 9 at her home on Portland Heights, Ore., at a simply appointed luncheon in honor of her daughter, Barendina. Twelve young girls enjoyed the afternoon. The attractively decorated table, gay with pink baskets and bonbons and favors, was centered with exquisite blooms of the same pink shades. A dolls' hat trimming contest and games occupied the afternoon.

Governor Walsh, of Massachusetts, with his staff and the officers of the Massachusetts Service Schools, of which Capt. Robert Davis, U.S. Field Art., is inspector-instructor, visited Fort Banks April 13 and was tendered a review by Major Gordon Heiner. The Governor and his party then inspected the batteries, stopping for a short reception at the Major's quarters, and from there proceeding to the home of Capt. and Mrs. Davis at 38 Summit avenue, Winthrop, where Mrs. Davis and her house guest, Miss Katherine Walsh, sister of the Governor, were awaiting them, and where a truly Southern luncheon was served, the Maryland baked ham being greatly commented upon. Adding to the success of the party were the ladies assisting: Mrs. Wills serving salad, Mrs. Paul the coffee, and Mrs. McLaughlin and Miss Mabel Paul assisting in the parlors. During the luncheon the 10th Coast Artillery Band, stationed on the lawn, gave a delightful concert.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William W. Harts were dinner hosts in Washington on April 21.

Capt. and Mrs. Clarence S. Williams were dinner hosts at Newport, R.I., on April 15.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Crozier entertained at dinner in Washington on April 17.

Capt. and Mrs. Abraham G. Lott were among the dinner hosts in Washington on April 22.

The officers and ladies of Fort Myer, Va., entertained at an informal hop at that post on April 23.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Percy W. Foote and small son are registered at the Grafton, Washington.

Lieut. E. R. Warner McCabe, U.S.A., has recently arrived at his new post, Fort Sheridan, Wyo.

Mrs. Sadler, wife of Lieut. Frank H. Sadler, U.S.N., was hostess at auction in Newport, R.I., on April 21.

Ensign and Mrs. Robert M. Hincley and small son are visiting Ensign Hincley's parents at St. Paul, Minn.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U.S.A., and Mrs. Brooke are at the Aldine, Philadelphia, Pa., for a stay of several weeks.

Mrs. William D. Connor, wife of Major Connor, U.S.A., was hostess at a bridge luncheon in Washington, D.C., on April 16.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Edward D. Taussig have arrived at Jamestown, R.I., where they will spend the spring and summer.

Mrs. Edward Eberle, wife of the commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, will be "at home" on Monday, April 26, for the last time this season.

Mrs. York Noel, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William S. Benson at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, has returned to her home in New York.

Mrs. James D. Gatewood, wife of Medical Inspector Gatewood, U.S.N., in Washington, D.C., April 17, gave an auction party, followed by an informal tea.

Capt. Davis B. Wills, U.S.M.C., was unanimously elected a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution at the meeting of the board of managers held in Washington, D.C., on April 14.

Capt. Clemens W. McMillan, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. McMillan were hosts at a buffet supper at their quarters at Fort Myer, Va., on April 16, taking their guests later to the hop in the administration building.

Lieut. and Mrs. Austin Simpson are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son in Washington on April 15. The baby has been named Hoke Smith after his grandfather, Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia.

The Surgeon General of the Army and Mrs. William C. Gorgas will lead the opening march at the dance which is to follow the final meeting of the season of the Southern Society of Washington on May 8 at the New Willard.

Miss Marie Stevens, daughter of Major Pierre C. Stevens, U.S.A., who has been spending the past month visiting in New York, has arrived in Washington, and is the guest of Mrs. Joseph Worthington at her apartment at the Connecticut.

Miss Wallis Warfield, of Baltimore, Md., was the guest of the Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. George Barnett at the Marine Barracks, D.C., last week. Gen. and Mrs. Barnett gave a dinner for her at the Chevy Chase Club on April 17.

Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon, who was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Charles Treat in Washington last week, spent the week-end at Annapolis, Md., with her son, Midan. Alexander Wotherspoon, U.S.N., and left to join Major General Wotherspoon in Albany, N.Y., on April 19.

Mrs. Walter B. Decker will leave Philadelphia, Pa., next month, for Pensacola, Fla., with her sister, Miss Barbara P. Rasasco, where she will spend some time during Lieutenant Decker's absence on board the U.S. cruiser Chester, which sails shortly for Turkey.

Mrs. William C. Langfitt, wife of Colonel Langfitt, U.S.A., is the house guest of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William L. Marshall in Washington. Her daughter, Mrs. Francis B. Wilby, wife of Captain Wilby, U.S.A., who has also been visiting in Washington, returned this week to her home in Wheeling, W.Va.

Asst. Surg. Robert F. Sheehan, U.S.N., gave a stag dinner at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on April 16, in honor of Dr. Charles M. Byrnes, of Baltimore, Md. Med. Dir. James D. Gatewood, U.S.N., Surg. Frank L. Pleadwell, U.S.N., and Capt. Thomas D. Woodson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., were among the guests.

Among the guests at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, during the past week were P.A. Surg. Robert E. Stoops, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. New Jersey; Naval Constr. Emery S. Land, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Wyoming; Paymr. William B. Rogers, U.S.N.; Lieut. Alva D. Bernhard, of the U.S.S. Balch; Comdr. Edward H. Durell, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Connecticut, and Ensign Bruce G. Leighton, U.S.N.

Among those who have taken boxes for the annual baseball game played for the benefit of the free wards of Providence Hospital, which will take place on Saturday afternoon, May 22, at baseball park, Washington, are Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, Col. and Mrs. John R. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Theodore Baldwin and Col. and Mrs. Charles McCawley. This year the match will be played between a team from the Racquet Club, Philadelphia, and a team recruited from the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase Clubs, Washington, D.C.

The annual dinner of the Washington Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War was held at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, April 17. Capt. Charles W. Newton, of Hartford, Conn., the national commander-in-chief, and Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon, were the guests of honor. Among the guests were Col. John L. Clem, U.S.A., Capt. Ridley McLean, U.S.N., and Capt. Charles L. Lanham, U.S.A. Col. John L. Clem, U.S.A., the retiring commander, was presented with an insignia of the order as a slight evidence of the appreciation felt by the commandery for his efforts in its behalf during the past year.

The last dance of the series given at the League Island Navy Yard this season was held on April 16, when several hundred guests from the yard and from Philadelphia attended. Capt. and Mrs. William S. Benson received the guests. Mrs. Benson wore a handsome gown of black lace trimmed with jet. Among those giving dinners before the dance were Capt. and Mrs. Benson, who entertained in honor of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Kraft, of Annapolis, Md.; Col. and Mrs. Littleton W. T. Waller, who gave a dinner of twelve covers; Lieut. and Mrs. Walter B. Decker, who entertained on board the U.S.S. Chester; Lieut. and Mrs. Charles A. Lutz, who gave a buffet supper of fifty; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert T. Menner, Capt. and Mrs. William Strother Smith and Lieut. Randolph Coyle, who entertained at a dinner of ten at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mrs. Louis Collins Scheibla has joined Lieutenant Scheibla, U.S.A., at Philadelphia, and will remain there for several months.

Mrs. Theodore Richards and her two little daughters will spend the early spring at Old Point. Later they will go to their cottage in Jamestown for the summer.

The birth of a daughter, Jane Carleen Van Valkenburgh, is announced to the wife of Lieut. Franklin Van Valkenburgh, U.S.N., on April 6, 1915, in Milwaukee, Wis.

Capt. E. T. Collins, 10th U.S. Inf., and his family arrived at New York city on April 17, 1915, from the Canal Zone. Captain Collins is on leave and will be at the Sherwood, Philadelphia, Pa., for a short time.

Ensign and Mrs. A. E. Wills, U.S.N., announce the birth of a daughter, Katherine, on April 3, 1915. Ensign Wills graduated from the Naval Academy with the class of 1914, and is attached to the U.S.S. Connecticut.

Lieut. Col. William W. Harts, U.S.A., and Mrs. Harts, Capt. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Gibbons were among those entertaining at dinner at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., prior to the midweek hop April 21.

The Veteran Corps Artillery, New York, Light Gatling Battery, Major Charles Elliot Warren commanding, will hold an informal dance on Monday evening, May 3, at nine o'clock at Hotel Biltmore, Forty-third street and Vanderbilt avenue, New York city.

Mrs. Robert Henry Lewis, sr., mother of Lieut. Robert Henry Lewis, 2d Field Art., U.S.A., and Major Charles Norton Barney, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has just been taken to her home from Glens Falls, N.Y., Hospital, where she has been very ill for fourteen weeks. She is still confined to her room with little improvement.

Lieut. John H. Everson has rented the Hughes cottage, No. 7 Francis street, Newport, R.I., and with his family is in possession. Mrs. C. W. Henry, of Providence, R.I., was a guest at the home of Lieutenant Everson on Sunday last. Lieut. M. R. Pierce, U.S.N., who was stopping with Lieut. and Mrs. Everson for the week-end, has returned to New London.

Mrs. Arthur S. Pearson, wife of Chief Gunner Pearson, was the guest of Mrs. John Rickerts, wife of Chief Boatswain Rickerts, at her home in Norfolk, Va., April 17. During the afternoon a pleasant automobile trip was taken through the surrounding country. Mrs. Pearson is a guest at the Sherwood Inn, Old Point Comfort, while the U.S.S. Texas remains at the Southern Drill Grounds.

Capt. A. D. Raymond, C.A.C., after four years' service at Fort Adams, R.I., two years of which he served as adjutant, left that post on April 17 for New York city, where he will remain until April 30, proceeding then to Washington, D.C., where he will remain a week; thence to Fortress Monroe, Va., visiting Lieut. C. T. Marsh. After a month's leave he will join at Fort Morgan, Ala., about May 20.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt reviewed the 2d Naval Battalion, N.M.N.Y., in its armory in Brooklyn, N.Y., on the night of April 17. Lieut. Comdr. Eckford Craven DeKay, N.Y.N.M., acted as aid to Secretary Roosevelt, and on his staff were Comdr. Robert K. Crank, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdrs. Charles H. Fisher, U.S.N., and Gilbert P. Chase, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdrs. Herbert W. York and William B. Wait, jr., N.Y.N.M.

Lieut. Montague Nicholls, of the British artillery, who was recently wounded in France, is an Annapolis man, and a former quarterback on the Navy football team. He resigned from the Naval Academy just before he was due to graduate in 1914, and went to England, where he obtained a commission in the British artillery. His family live in Spartanburg, S.C. Leslie's Weekly of April 19 published a picture of him taken shortly before he resigned from Annapolis.

Mrs. Ford Richardson, wife of Lieut. Ford Richardson, U.S.A., and their young son, Ford Richardson, jr., who are visiting Mr. and Mrs. James A. Richardson, the parents of Lieutenant Richardson, at their home on McCulloh street, Baltimore, Md., will sail from New York next week for Galveston, Texas, where the latter is now stationed. Mrs. Richardson on April 20 gave an old-fashioned garden party in honor of her daughter-in-law and grandson. A buffet luncheon was served and the guests enjoyed the beauties of the Richardson garden, where more than 1,000 spring flowers are now in bloom.

In a complimentary notice of Brig. Gen. Henry P. McCain, The Adjutant General of the U.S. Army, The Reveille, published by the students of the Louisiana State University, of April 10, says, in part: "General McCain is remembered by his associates on the faculty and by the cadets who were under him at L.S.U. as a man of the highest character, as just as he was strict in the administration of discipline, and himself as conscientious in the performance of his duty as he expected and required those under him to be. His Louisiana friends heartily congratulate the new Adjutant General upon the high honors that have so justly come to him. Of his period of service at the University General McCain says that his duty here and the acquaintances formed are among the most pleasant recollections of his life."

Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., of Lowell, Mass., the historian of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, made a few remarks eulogistic of the deceased members and sounded taps and reveille at the annual banquet in Boston, Mass., April 19, 1915. Members of the class of '68 remember that "Phil" Reade often "bugled it" both in the section room and o' nights near Col. Henry M. Black's commandant quarters; but the Commandant finally hived the bugles in Reade's room in the 2d Division. He never did walk off all the extras imposed upon him for his midnight serenades. The Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, has just re-elected General Reade for the seventh time as historian of the society. On Patriots' Day in the Old South Church the historian preceded the necrology of the society by sounding taps and succeeded the list of dead members by blowing reveille.

Gen. McCoskry Butt, N.G.N.Y., entertained quite a distinguished company at dinner at the New York Yacht Club, New York city, on the night of April 19. Those present were all former members of his staff or officers of the 12th Regiment, except Mr. William Travers Jerome, who is a personal friend of the General's of long standing. The other guests present were the following: Col. Heman Dowd and Col. Robert W. Leonard, ex-12th N.Y.; Col. H. H. Rogers, 1st Field Art., N.Y., and ex-12th; Lieut. Col. J. Mahew Wainwright, Lieut. Col. Henry S. Clark, Majors W. T. Romaine, Schuyler Schieffelin, Herbert Parsons, Newbold Morris, F. B. Keech, F. L. V. Hoppin and Major G. G. Ward, formerly of General Butt's staff. Major James W. Gerard, Ambassador to Germany, now at Berlin, and Major Robert T. Varnum, who is in California, and were former members of the General's staff, sent letters of regret at being unable to be present.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles F. Davis, of Washington, will open their summer home at Jamestown, R.I., next month.

Lieut. Clarence A. Richards, U.S.N., and Mrs. Richards are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son on April 15, 1915.

A son, John H. Hood, jr., was born at Fort Monroe, Va., April 21, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Hood, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

A son, Alfred W. Brown, 3d, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Alfred W. Brown, jr., U.S.N., at Enid, Okla., April 14, 1915. Mrs. Brown is a niece of Major and Mrs. L. A. I. Chapman, U.S. Cav., on duty with Philippine Scouts.

Capt. Alexander E. Williams, U.S.A., recently detailed in the Q.M. Corps, will be stationed in St. Louis, and leaves for his new station on April 28. Mrs. Williams and children, who have lived in Washington during his absence on the border, will join him as soon as a new house is found.

Col. and Mrs. George Read, U.S.A., were hosts at a charming dinner dance at the Oleander Country Club on April 17. Spring flowers in profusion were massed in the center of the large round table. Covers were laid for fourteen. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Rogers, Col. and Mrs. Kennedy, Col. and Mrs. Banister, Col. and Mrs. Barth, Capt. and Mrs. Walker, Miss Read and Mr. Marcel Bandouin.

Gen. W. H. Bisbee, U.S.A., will sail for the Canal Zone on the United Fruit steamer leaving New York Wednesday, April 28. He will be accompanied by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. E. S. Bisbee, of New York, for whom a sea voyage has been prescribed on account of ill health. They will go by way of Kingston, Jamaica, Cartagena, Puerto Colombia and Santa Marta, South America, returning to New York May 20.

Just before going to press we received word of the death of Col. Thomas H. Handbury, U.S.A., retired, at Berne, Switzerland, April 23, 1915.

Friends of Capt. Sherman A. White, 12th U.S. Inf., will regret to learn of the death of his mother, Mrs. Agnes Avery White, at San Francisco, Cal., April 12, 1915, and of his sister, Mrs. Agnes White Holt, at Summit, N.J., April 18, 1915. Mrs. Holt was the wife of Mr. Philittus Holt.

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

On Feb. 11, 1915, Sergt. C. A. Milan, H.C., U.S.A., stationed at Texas City, while trying out a government motor cycle at an excessive rate of speed collided with a cow, the property of a civilian. The Judge Advocate General holds that the soldier was guilty of gross negligence and should be required to make reparation for the damage to the amount of \$50.

The views of the Judge Advocate General are desired on a question raised by Major S. T. Ansell, Judge Advocate, with reference to the amendment of Par. 1057, Army Regulations, requiring that an officer occupying quarters other than public, provided with a separate meter shall pay for gas or electric current consumed and submit his claim for reimbursement within his authorized allowance. The Judge Advocate General states that there will be a provision in the next Appropriation bill which will place the allowance for heat and light, where an officer occupies quarters other than public, on a commutation basis; hence it would seem inadvisable to make any change in the regulations pending the passage of said bill. Should this fail of passage, the Judge Advocate General recommends that heat and light regulations be amended so as to provide that where an officer occupies quarters where the heat and light can be separately measured, he be supplied with fuel or illuminant where this is practicable; and where it is not practicable, or where he may have voluntarily procured them himself, he be reimbursed to the extent of his regulation allowance for the expense incurred.

BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES, W.D.

It is requested that copies of such schemes of instruction as may have been devised by state authorities for completing the instruction of the Organized Militia upon being mobilized for Federal service be furnished the Division of Militia Affairs. Copies of any plans for mobilization that have not yet been furnished are also desired.

The question whether it is necessary for medical officers of the Organized Militia to make an accounting of morphine and laudanum on hand under the new Harrison law was presented to the Judge Advocate General of the Army, and, in an opinion rendered March 18, 1915, he states that medical officers of the Organized Militia are not required to register or pay a license on account of drugs in their possession, the property of the United States, or to render an account of the same to the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

In Paragraph 16, Regulations for the Uniform of the United States Army, 1914, concerning discrimination against the uniform, the name of North Dakota should be added to those already mentioned in that paragraph. It is noted with pleasure that this list is growing. The example set by the state of North Dakota is considered worthy of emulation by other states.

Among recent visitors to the New York store of the Army and Navy Co-operative Company were: G. S. Radford, formerly naval constructor, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. D. C. Hanrahan, U.S.N.; Mrs. Usher, wife of Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, U.S.N.; Col. C. A. Bennett, U.S.A.; Lieut. H. L. Irwin, U.S.N.; Lieut. W. E. Dawson, Major S. A. Kephart, Col. W. S. Patten, U.S.A.; Ensign Urey W. Conway, Chief Gunner William Seach, U.S.N.; Lieut. Col. C. C. Hearn, Capt. R. F. McMillan, U.S.A.; Paymr. T. J. Arms, U.S.N.; Capt. G. S. Simonds, Lieut. J. F. Taulbee, U.S.A.; Chief Mach. J. P. Richter, U.S.N.; Lieut. H. O'Leary, U.S.A.; Lieut. A. M. Charlton, U.S.N.; Lieut. Robert E. Kimball, Capt. George E. Pariseau, U.S.A.; Chief Gunner S. Danielak, U.S.N.

SHALL SECOND LIEUTENANTS MARRY?

Recommendations have been made to the General Staff that the regulations prohibiting the marriage of cadets at West Point be extended to cover the grade of second lieutenant. It is urged that marriage interferes with the work of the younger officers of the Army, and it is too expensive a luxury for officers who draw the salary of a second lieutenant. While there is no immediate prospect of the adoption of the recommendation it has created quite a spirited discussion in the General Staff

which frequently broadens to cover the question as to whether marriage is a failure. The recommendation has not yet reached the Secretary of War, and he has not even intimated what will be his action in the matter.

In his annual report for 1903-4 Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, commanding Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East, said:

Marriage of Army officers who have made no proper provisions for assuming the responsibilities thereof is hurtful both to the Army and to the officers themselves. To this broad statement there are, of course, exceptions, as there are to all broad statements, but the general fact remains that our Army is over-married. The pay of subaltern officer is barely enough for his proper support and the expenses of his equipment and uniform. If to this is added the inevitable expenses attached to a family it is not only probable, but almost certain, that when the officer strikes his balance at the end of the year he will be behind, if he has no income but his pay. That a bachelor officer is more valuable to the Service than a married officer does not follow, nor do I wish to be understood as so saying, but the married officer is less valuable if in marrying he has not exercised that prudence which should govern all transactions in life. By this I mean that he should by some means, before assuming the responsibilities of head of a family, so arrange his pecuniary affairs that the worry and anxiety over possible deficits shall not divert his energies and capacities from his military duties.

In my experience as Adjutant General of the Army and Department commander there have been very many instances that have come to my attention where officers of the highest character and attainments have become involved financially on account of their families, not through extravagance or bad management necessarily, but from absolute necessity, and I have always hesitated and usually refrained from applying any punitive measures, knowing that these officers simply could not help themselves.

I am firmly of the opinion that no officer should enter the marriage relation without first getting the authority of the War Department, and that as a necessary condition thereto he should make it clear that his income after marriage will be sufficient to support himself and family, and above all, if he is to live on his pay, he should state on honor that he is free from debt. Starting in even, he has a fighting chance, but starting in debt he undertakes a well-nigh hopeless task; particularly will this prove true if he has frequent change of stations, when all the expenses of travel of his family have to be met by the officer himself.

ARMY ITEMS.

The Army transport Thomas arrived at San Francisco April 14, docked at 8:04 a.m., April 15, with twenty-nine officers, including Colonel Beach, 4th Cav.; Major Frazier, 1st Inf.; Captains Glassford, 1st F.A., Caffey, Inf.; Lieutenants Guthrie, Homer, Schimelfenig, O'Hara, C.A.C., Little, Hineman, 1st, Boller, 2d, Corbly, 25th Inf.; Major Skinner, Captain Culler, Med. Corps; Lieutenants Stuckey, Maynard, M.R.C.; Acting Dental Surgeons White, Matthews. Hospital Corps; Sergeants 1st Class Brown, Nelson; Sergeants Parker, Bernhard, Reynolds; two privates, duty; Sergeant Pye, five privates, discharged; Sergeant Mulford, furlough; two privates sick. Army Nurse Corps: Miss Ida E. German, duty. Casuals, 252; sick and insane, 53; general prisoners, 89.

The Army transport Sheridan sailed from Manila April 16 with the following military passengers: For Nagasaki—Capt. Pierce A. Murphy, 8th Cav.; Capt. Paul W. Gibson, Med. Corps; 1st Lieut. Edward L. Dyer, C.A.; Capt. Ralph B. Parrott, 24th Inf., and 1st Lieut. John P. Keeler, 95th Co., C.A. For San Francisco—Lieut. Col. M. G. Zalinski, Q.M.C.; Capt. Alfred E. Kennington, 7th Cav.; Major George C. Shaw, P.S.; 2d Lieut. Joseph W. del Alamo, P.S.; Major Ulysses G. McAlexander, 13th Inf.; Capt. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, 90th Co., C.A.C.; Capt. Philip J. Lauber, 8th Inf.

Trial of Capt. William L. Luhn, Cav., U.S.A., on a charge of shipping personal baggage on another officer's baggage allowance, was begun by a G.C.M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 22, 1915. Captain Luhn was quartermaster at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., at the time of the alleged offense.

Major Stephen M. Hackney, U.S.A., retired, has been found not guilty of the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in that he wilfully failed to provide adequate maintenance and financial support for his wife and minor child and to satisfy a judgment against him for separate maintenance to the amount of \$125 a month, obtained by his wife in the District Court of Denver. He was, however, found guilty of having failed to submit to the War Department an itemized statement of all his obligations showing to whom they were owed and for what purpose they were contracted. Major Hackney was sentenced to be fined \$25 of his pay for four months and to receive a reprimand for refusing to obey a lawful military order. Major Hackney's wife refused to testify against her husband. The G.C.M. was held in Denver last January, but the facts of the case were only recently made public. Major Hackney entered the Army as a private in 1883, and last served in the 6th Infantry. He was retired for disability incident to the Service in 1912.

An interesting game of polo was played April 20 between the Washington Polo Club and the 5th U.S. Cavalry team from Fort Myer, Va., at Potomac Park. The Cavalrymen held the upper hand all through the game, winning by a score of 8½ to Washington's ½ point. The summary is as follows: Washington—No. 1, Kent Legare; No. 2, Hugh Legare; No. 3, Colonel Treat (captain); No. 4, Captain Mitchell. 5th Cavalry—No. 1, Lieutenant Sheridan (captain); No. 2, Lieutenant Milliken; No. 3, Captain Forsyth; No. 4, Lieutenant Groninger. Goals—Lieutenant Sheridan, Captain Forsyth, Lieutenant Milliken, Colonel Treat, Lieutenant Hefferman (substitute). Safeties—Lieutenant Greble (substitute), Hugh Legare, Lieutenant Milliken.

The second team of the 5th U.S. Cavalry Polo Club, from Fort Myer, Va., won a game of polo April 22 by a score of 3 goals to 1½ in a close game with a team representing the 3d Artillery, also from Fort Myer, at the Potomac Park polo field. Although the ground was slippery from a rain there were several spectacular runs down the field in which the riding off was excellent. Lieut. J. M. Eager, for the 3d U.S. Field Artillery, and Lieuts. P. H. Sheridan and V. M. Whitside, for the Cavalry, were the stars. The summary of the game follows: Artillery—1, Lieut. W. Simpson; 2, Lieut. J. M. Eager; 3, Capt. Marlborough Churchill; 4, Lieut. G. H. Paine. Cavalry—1, Lieut. P. D. Carlisle; 2, Lieut. V. M. Whitside; 3, Lieut. L. G. Hefferman; 4, Lieut. Phil H. Sheridan. Goals—Lieutenant Sheridan (1), Lieutenant Whitside (2), Lieutenant Eager (1). Safety—Lieutenant Eager.

Capt. Robert Davis, Field Art., U.S.A., inspector-instructor on duty with the Massachusetts Militia, on April 13 arranged, through the courtesy of Major G. G. Heiner, U.S.A., fort commander at Fort Banks, Mass., to have an exhibition drill for the benefit of the officers of the Field Artillery of Massachusetts in connection with the service schools Captain Davis is conducting for their benefit. Accordingly a special train was arranged for from Boston to the fort and the student officers were met at the station by Governor Walsh and his staff.

Arriving at Winthrop (Fort Banks) the usual salute to the Governor and a review of the troops were tendered by Major Heiner. Following this the visitors were escorted through the battery at Fort Banks, and after stopping at the quarters of Major Heiner for a short reception they were taken to Fort Heath to witness a drill of the 12-inch guns. After the gun drill the entire party, including the officers and ladies of Fort Banks, assembled at the home of Capt. Robert Davis, U.S.A., who lives in Winthrop, near the post, where Mrs. Davis had prepared a delightful and much appreciated lunch. The Governor and his staff left at one o'clock, while the student officers remained for an exceedingly interesting lecture by Major Heiner upon the defenses of Boston Harbor.

Chaplain John T. Axton, 20th U.S. Inf., delivered a lecture to 3,000 soldiers of the 8th Brigade April 11 at Fort Bliss, Texas. He also spoke to the soldiers at Camp Cotton. The attendance at Fort Bliss is said to have set a record for a religious exercise in the U.S. Army. On Sunday, April 4, Gen. J. J. Pershing, commanding at Fort Bliss, heard Chaplain Axton preach before his regiment on the subject of "Desertion," and was so impressed with the talk that for April 11 he requested the entire garrison to assemble, and the Chaplain repeated his talk three times before the three regiments of the post, viz., 6th Infantry at 8 a.m., 16th Infantry 9:15 a.m., and 20th Infantry at 10:45 a.m. The Chaplain's address was largely a simple appeal to the manhood and honor of an American soldier as the best preventive against desertions, which under certain conditions have been the occasion of concern to Army officials. His text was not of Scriptural origin. It was "Death Before Dishonor," which were the words he related that had been found tattooed on the breast of an American soldier killed in the Philippine Islands. The order of service also included songs and duets, Scripture reading by Chaplain Hillman, 16th Inf., sermon by Chaplain Axton, 20th Inf., and benediction by Chaplain Brander, 15th Cav. The brigade and regimental commander shared the platform with the chaplains and choir, and apparently not a man was missing among officers and men, and the ladies gave the encouragement of their presence. "Chaplain Axton," writes a correspondent, "spoke words which inspired and uplifted the ideals of all present, and brought home in a pointed way the truth that we were all akin. The occasion and address have been the topic of conversation everywhere."

NOTES OF THE WAR.

(Continued from page 1067. "Progress of the War" appears on page 1078.)

That important naval operations are pending in the North Sea is indicated in a message to London from Amsterdam on April 23, which quoted an official announcement from the British government stopping all traffic between the British Isles and Holland, as follows: "All shipping between Holland and the United Kingdom is stopped for the time being. No ships will leave the United Kingdom for Holland after to-day. Ships from Holland will not be admitted to the United Kingdom after April 23. It is hoped shortly to resume limited cargo and passenger traffic. Special arrangements have been made for the transfer of mails." The above announcement was passed by the British press censor without any comment. The British Admiralty made known to foreign consular officers that steps have been taken to conditionally close more British ports to mercantile shipping. No specific ports are mentioned, but the notice says "certain ports" may be closed without warning. From a despatch sent from Copenhagen it would seem that the French warships have joined the British for some naval operations planned. The despatch says an Anglo-French squadron has been sighted in the waters to the north of Stavanger, on the Norway coast. Stavanger is almost due east from the Orkney Islands and on a line which almost marks the northern limit of the British patrol that guards that exit from the North Sea. A British warship in that vicinity stopped and inspected a Norwegian steamship. Reports from Copenhagen also announce the presence of German warships in the North Sea. British warships, it is now known, have been operating in the eastern reaches of the North Sea, even under the guns of Heligoland. A statement by the German Admiralty April 23 said British submarines had been repeatedly observed in Heligoland Bay, which lies between the heavily fortified island and the mainland. One of these craft was sent to the bottom on April 17, according to a statement from the German Admiralty, and this assertion has not yet been denied by the British up to the time we went to press.

The German Admiralty on April 22 gave out a statement saying that in a certain German bay of the North Sea British submarines have been repeatedly observed recently, and attacked by German forces. Such a hostile submarine was sent to the bottom April 17, the Admiralty says, and the destruction of other such vessels is considered probable. The German Admiralty statement specifies Heligoland Bay as the scene of the appearance of the British submarines. This bay lies between the mainland and the island of Heligoland, one of the most important German naval stations.

The following official communication was issued at Cairo, Egypt, April 18: "On April 15 three aeroplanes made a flight from the canal to El Sirr, some twenty-five miles south of El Arish (on the Sinai Peninsula), dropping bombs, which were effective. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred tents were seen. The distance flown was more than one hundred and seventy miles. No other enemy troops were seen this side of El Sirr, though one or two small posts of about twenty men are known to exist. On the same date a French cruiser bombarded a camp near El Arish, a seaplane directing the fire. No large number of troops was seen, though enemy guns opened fire on both the cruiser and the seaplane. Neither was hit, however. On the 17th a French cruiser, again assisted by a seaplane, bombarded the enemy's camp well to the south of Ghazze (Gaza) town (some forty miles southwest of Jerusalem). Considerable damage was done."

Contrary to the statements of the London Times, quoted on page 1066, it was declared in the House of Commons April 22 on the authority of Lord Kitchener that "the recruiting results of the last few months have been most satisfactory and gratifying." "Month by month the stream of new men has been maintained with amazing regularity," said Mr. Tennant, Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, "and when the time comes to call for still more men I am confident the nation will respond with the same readiness, decision and promptness as it has responded in the past." Mr. Tennant made these remarks while speaking on the army estimates. He referred in glowing terms to the supply services of the army and the health of the troops at the front, mentioning incidentally that there was not one case of dysentery among the men.

THE ARMY.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

S.O., APRIL 22, 1915, WAR DEPT.

Leave two months, about May 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Norman T. Kern, M.C. (April 14, 2d Div.)
 Leave one month, about May 1, 1915, to Capt. Willis V. Morris, 6th Cav. (April 14, 2d Div.)
 Leave two months, about May 5, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Carl C. Jones, 7th Inf. (April 15, 2d Div.)
 Leave one month, about May 1, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Henry J. Weeks, 28d Inf. (April 15, 2d Div.)
 Leave two months, to apply for an extension of two months, about May 1, 1915, to Capt. Milo C. Corey, 28d Inf. (April 15, 2d Div.)
 First Lieut. Harry L. Hodges, 1st Cav., detailed professor of military science and tactics at Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, and will proceed June 27, 1915.
 Leave two months and twenty days, May 15, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Joseph Andrews, 1st Field Art.
 Leave two months, July 12, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Laurance O. Mathews, 2d Inf.
 Leave one month to Capt. Joseph C. Kay, 2d Inf. (detailed in Q.M. Corps, May 16, 1915).
 Leave from May 8 to and including June 1, 1915, to Capt. Harry S. Purnell, M.C.

G.O. 19, APRIL 7, 1915, WAR DEPT.

This order rescinds G.O. 38, War D., 1914, and substitutes therefor amended paragraphs, 64 and 65, of the Regulations of the U.S. Military Academy relating to admission by examination and admission by certificate.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes No. 23, March 24, 1915, War D., makes changes in Pars. 44, 45, 117, 126, 245, 829, 1183, 1216 and 1562, Army Regulations, and adds Pars. 46½, 212½ and 328½ to the Army Regulations. The latter paragraphs are as follows:

46½. Further duties of chaplains may include the following:
 1. When directed by the post or regimental commander the chaplain may have charge of the recreations and amusements of enlisted men of his post or regiment, assisted by a committee of non-commissioned officers composed of one from each company and detachment with which he is serving.
 2. To counsel as to their moral welfare and advise with all recruits on arrival at their permanent assignments and with all enlisted men under arrest or confinement and before trial, such men to be sent to the chaplain's office or such place as the commanding officer may prescribe for this purpose. Communications, verbal or written, between the chaplain and enlisted men subject to trial or discipline shall be treated as confidential and privileged.
 3. To have charge of the mail in the field.
 4. To assist and encourage correspondence between soldiers and their relatives and friends, especially the sick in hospital. All inquiries from relatives and friends as to the general welfare of enlisted men addressed to officers of the command may be turned over to the chaplain to answer or cause to be answered by the person inquired of, as the case may require.
 5. To be custodian of the chaplain's fund. (C. A. R., No. 23, March 24, 1915.)

212½. Except in rare instances where the privilege desired is of but slight importance, permission to erect or construct buildings other than public on military reservations will be granted only by the Secretary of War under a revocable license executed by him, in which the conditions for occupancy will be clearly set forth. (C. A. R., No. 23, March 24, 1915.)
 328½. The chaplain's fund will consist of the gross amount of money received from all sources for such fund. The chaplain will keep an account of this fund and also a complete list of all property purchased from this fund or donated for the use of the command or station. The chaplain's fund account will be inspected by the post, regimental, battalion or squadron commander at least once each quarter. The chaplain's fund will pertain to that particular post or organization for which it was originally intended and remain with such post or organization when a chaplain is transferred.

At a station where there are two or more chaplains on duty the commanding officer will designate the chaplain to account for the fund and property pertaining to the station separate from the fund and property pertaining to any organization at that station. (C. A. R., No. 23, March 24, 1915.)

CHAPLAIN'S OUTFITS.

BULLETIN 26, APRIL 12, 1915, WESTERN DEPT.

The following communication is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, The A.G.O., April 5, 1915.

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.
 To: The Commanding General, Western Dept., San Francisco, Cal.
 Subject: Chaplains' Outfits.

1. The chaplain's outfits, for which funds were provided in the Army Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1915 [1916?], are now being distributed by the Quartermaster Corps to each post, camp, or station at which a chaplain is stationed.

2. Portable electric lighting plants will be furnished for operation of moving-picture machines, and illumination of assembly tents when in camp. Phonographs and chairs will be furnished only for those chaplains who have already indicated a wish therefor, except in the Philippine Department. The savings thus made in providing phonographs and chairs were applied to the increased cost of fighting outfits over the estimated cost for calcium or gasoline plants.

3. Assembly tents and moving-picture machines will be issued in a few days, and the other articles will, it is thought, be issued within the next two or three months.

4. On receipt of the articles at a post or station, they will be issued by the quartermaster on memorandum receipt to the chaplain. The accountability for the articles will thus devolve upon the quartermaster, but the chaplain will be responsible for their care and will have the free use of them.

5. In order to provide phonograph records, stereopticon slides and moving-picture films, apportionments of funds will be made to department quartermasters, who will make suitable allotments to post quartermasters. Post quartermasters will consider such funds as at the disposal of the chaplain, to be expended according to his wishes, for records, slides and films, and any other expenses necessary for the maintenance and upkeep of the outfit. Chaplains should be instructed to correspond among themselves and arrange for interchange of records and lantern slides. Sufficient funds cannot be provided for the maintenance of a continual film service for these outfits, but it is expected that chaplains will take other measures to obtain films for use with the moving-picture machines.

6. Expenditures of gasoline and electric current necessary in connection with these outfits are authorized in such amounts as commanding officers may approve as necessary.

7. It is requested that you issue the necessary instructions to carry out in your command the directions given above.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. M. WRIGHT, Adjutant General.

By command of Major General Murray:

JAMES B. ERWIN, Department Adjutant.

BATTLE SIGHTS.

BULLETIN 27, APRIL 13, 1915, WESTERN DEPT.

The following question of an officer of this command and the War Department decision thereon by indorsement are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Question:

Does the last section of Par. 285, Firing Manual 1913, allow competitors to fire rapid fire and slow fire at Target "D" with the sight leaf up instead of down, as is required for battle sight in Tables 2 and 3, Par. 112?

Decision:

5th Indorsement.

War Dept., A.G.O., April 6, 1915. To the Commanding General, Western Dept.

1. Last sentence of Par. 285, Small Arms Firing Manual, does not authorize firing with the sight leaf up where "battle sight" is specifically prescribed.

This sentence must be interpreted in connection with the qualifying clause "preliminary practice and the competition proper," as well as the express provision in the preceding sentence, "conducted according to Par. 112"; Par. 112 prescribes that "The battle sight only will be used."

2. Definitions (page 9) show—

"Battle sight:

The position of the rear sight in which the leaf is laid down."

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. M. WRIGHT, Adjutant General.

By command of Major General Murray:

JAMES B. ERWIN, Department Adjutant.

Q.M. PROPERTY.

BULLETIN 28, APRIL 14, 1915, WESTERN DEPT.

The following communication is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, The A.G.O., April 8, 1915.

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.

To: The Commanding General, Western Dept., San Francisco, Cal.

Subject: Quartermaster Property.

1. The Secretary of War directs that, upon request of the officers concerned, the quartermasters of all posts in your command be instructed to take possession of quartermaster property left at posts by officers serving in the field, for which they are responsible.

2. The property referred to above, when taken possession of by the quartermaster, should be carefully checked with the memorandum receipt therefor furnished by the officer, and, if found to be in agreement with the receipt, the latter should be cancelled and returned to the officer.

3. If a shortage is found to exist and such shortage cannot be adjusted locally by the quartermaster, the officer concerned should be communicated with by the quartermaster with a view to securing an adjustment of the shortage before taking steps toward collecting the value of the article or articles not found.

4. When quarters assigned to an officer who is on duty in the field are not occupied by members of the officer's family, or by a servant or caretaker in his employ, and the officer has not requested the quartermaster to take possession of the quartermaster property in the quarters, the quartermaster should be instructed to communicate with the officer regarding the disposal of such property.

5. The Secretary of War also directs that you inform all concerned in your command in accordance with the foregoing.

H. P. MCCAIN.

By command of Major General Murray:

JAMES B. ERWIN, Department Adjutant.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.C.

Leave three months, about June 20, 1915, to Major Robert H. Rolfe, Q.M.C. (April 17, War D.)

Major Willis Uline, Q.M.C., U.S.A., is relieved from duty in Q.M. Corps, May 10, 1915. (April 19, War D.)

Major William F. Clark, Q.M.C., will proceed with the least practicable delay to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty as Q.M. (April 19, War D.)

Capt. Kenzie W. Walker, Q.M.C., from duty as assistant to the Q.M., 2d Division, Texas City, Texas, to Washington and report to Q.M. General of the Army for duty in his office.

Relieving Capt. William H. Noble, Q.M.C. (April 20, War D.)

Leave one month, with permission to visit Japan and Korea, to Major Clarence H. McNeil, Q.M.C., upon his relief from duty in the Philippine Department. (April 21, War D.)

Leave from the date of relief from duty in the Q.M. Corps until Aug. 1, 1915, to Major Willis Uline, Q.M.C. (April 20, War D.)

Capt. Irving J. Carr, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps. (April 21, War D.)
 Capt. Charles W. Cameron, Q.M.C., now at San Francisco, having relinquished unexpired portion of his furlough, is assigned to duty at the students' camp, Presidio of San Francisco. (April 21, War D.)

Par. 22, S.O. 60, War D., March 13, 1915, relating to

Sergt. William Kern, Q.M.C., is revoked. (April 14, War D.)

Sergt. Philip H. Wilson, Q.M.C., El Paso Depot, Texas, to Manila on the transport to leave May 5, 1915, for duty. (April 14, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. George Maginn, Q.M.C., Galveston, Texas, to Fort St. Michael, Alaska, for duty. (April 16, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Thomas F. Lorenz, Q.M.C., Fort Washington, Md., will be sent to Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty. (April 17, War D.)

Par. 7, S.O. 81, War D., April 7, 1915, relating to Q.M. Sergts. Elmer Hostetter, Thomas F. Lorenz and Willard L. McClinton, Q.M.C., is revoked. (April 17, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Majors M. A. W. Shockey and James M. Phalen, M.C., will proceed at the proper time to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty not later than May 29, 1915, at the camp of instruction for sanitary troops to be held there. (April 17, War D.)

Majors M. A. W. Shockey and James M. Phalen, M.C., will proceed at the proper time to Sparte, Wis., for duty not later than July 3, 1915, at the camp of instruction for sanitary troops to be held there. (April 17, War D.)

Leave twelve days to Capt. Robert M. Culler, M.C. (April 19, War D.)

Major Albert E. Truby and Capt. George H. Scott, M.C., are detailed as medical examiners and witnesses before the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Governors Island, N.Y. (April 17, War D.)

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. William E. Hall, M.C. (April 17, War D.)

Major Sanford H. Wadhams, M.C., to Tobyhanna, Pa., for duty at camp to be held at that place June 21 to July 3, 1915, for instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers of Militia and for officers of the Medical Reserve Corps, U.S. Army, on the inactive list. (April 20, War D.)

Major Henry Page, M.C., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty at camp to be held at that place June 7 to 12, 1915, for the instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers of Militia and for officers of the Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.A., on the inactive list. (April 20, War D.)

Major George A. Skinner, M.C., having reported his arrival at San Francisco, will upon the expiration of his present leave proceed to Fort Strong, Mass., for duty. (April 19, War D.)

Capt. John W. Hanner, M.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, vice Major Roger Brooke, M.C., relieved. (April 20, War D.)

Major Louis T. Hess, M.C., to Tobyhanna, Pa., for duty at camp, June 21 to July 3, 1915, for the instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers of Militia and for officers of the Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.A. (April 20, War D.)

The resignation by Capt. Harry S. Purnell, M.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect June 1, 1915. (April 21, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to 1st Lieut. Herbert W. Yemans, M.R.C. (April 14, War D.)

First Lieut. Marshall L. Price, M.R.C., is honorably discharged from the service of the United States. (April 14, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Edgar R. McGuire, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted by the President, April 17, 1915. (April 17, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Frederick Robert Zeit, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted, April 17, 1915. (April 17, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Arthur A. Small, M.R.C., of his commission as an officer in that corps has been accepted, April 17, 1915. (April 17, War D.)

Leave three months and ten days, about April 25, to 1st Lieut. Francis M. Wall, M.R.C., Fort Columbia, Wash. (April 13, Western D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Acting Dental Surg. A. J. Skillman, recently appointed, will proceed to Ancon, Canal Zone, for duty. (April 20, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN, C.E.

So much of Par. 27, S.O. 73, March 29, 1915, War D.,

as relieves 1st Lieut. Albert H. Acher, C.E., from duty under the orders of the Governor of the Panama Canal and in the Canal Zone, May 1, 1915, is amended so as to relieve Lieutenant Acher July 1, 1915. (April 20, War D.)

Leave four months, about July 1, 1915, to Lieut. Col. Clement A. F. Flagler, C.E. (April 20, War D.)

First Sergt. George V. Allen, Co. C, 1st Battalion of Engineers, is placed upon the retired list at Washington Barracks, D.C., and will repair to his home. (April 17, War D.)

ORDNANCE CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Leave seven days to Major Adam F. Casad, O.D. (April 16, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Tracy C. Dickson, O.D., is detailed as a member of the board for testing rifled cannon, vice Col. Rogers Birnie, retired from active service. (April 17, War D.)

Capt. James B. Dillard, O.D., is detailed as a major in the Ordnance Department, to complete a period of four years' detail in that department. (April 14, War D.)

A board of officers of the Ordnance Department, to consist of Col. William W. Gibson, Lieut. Col. Jay E. Hoffer, Major Jesse C. Nicholls, Major Leroy T. Hillman and Major Wilford J. Hawkins, is appointed to meet at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N.J., April 23, 1915, for the purpose of making recommendation for detail of officers to the Ordnance Department, in the grades of major, captain and first lieutenant. Those eligible for detail will be the officers now serving in the Ordnance Department and those found qualified from the Army at large. Provision will be made for filling the following expected vacancies on or about June 20, 1915, provided a sufficient number of officers be found qualified for each of the corresponding grades: Three majors, 11 captains and 5 first lieutenants. Majors or captains with service in the Ordnance Department who have been commissioned as majors or captains in other branches of the Service, or who will be so commissioned prior to June 20, 1915, will be eligible for detail as majors in the Ordnance Department. Captains and first lieutenants of the Army at large who may be found qualified, including first lieutenants in the Ordnance Department who are also first lieutenants in the other branches of the Service, will be eligible for detail as captains in the Ordnance Department. First and second lieutenants of the Army at large who may be qualified will be eligible for detail as first lieutenants in the Ordnance Department. (April 19, War D.)

Capt. Alexander W. Maish, O.D., from duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, April 30, 1915, to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. (April 20, War D.)

Leave from the date of his relief from the Ordnance Department to Sept. 1, 1915, is granted Capt. David C. Seagrave, O.D. Captain Seagrave will sail for Hawaii about Sept. 5, 1915, instead of July 5, 1915, as heretofore ordered. (April 21, War D.)

Sergt. of Ord. Henry Redelix is placed upon the retired list at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., and will repair to his home. (April 21, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

The following promotions in the Signal Corps are announced: To be master signal electrician: First Class Sergt. James Kelly, March 20, 1915. To be first class sergeant: Sergt. James N. Cannon, April 4, 1915. To be sergeants: Corp. John Warren, March 22, 1915; Donald A. Bloom, April 4, 1915, and William Shaffer, April 16, 1915. To be corporals: First Class Pts. George W. Hersha, March 1, 1915; Runa A. Martin and Willie Murphy, March 6, 1915; Edward D. Roberts, March 22, 1915; Almar A. Dickson, April 1, 1915, and John W. Lee, April 4, 1915.

The following promotions in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, U.S. Army, are announced: To be sergeant: Corp. Charles Chester, April 16, 1915. To be corporals: First Class Pts. Charles R. Forrest and John W. Cotton, and Pvt. Harry V. Hand, April 16, 1915.

Announcement is made of the following promotions published by the department signal officer, Philippine Department: To be sergeants: Corp. William A. Bertrand and Edward Tybuec, March 13, 1915. To be corporals: First Class Pts. Albert Smith and Charlie R. Sullivan, March 13, 1915.

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. F. S. FOLTZ.

The name of Capt. Samuel R. Gleaves, 1st Cav., is placed on the list of detached officers, May 7, 1915, and the name of Capt. Thomas F. Ryan, Cav., is removed therefrom, May 6. Captain Ryan is assigned to the 13th Cavalry, May 7, and upon being relieved from his present duty and upon the expiration of any leave will join his regiment. (April 16, War D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. J. T. DICKMAN.

Major William F. Clark, 2d Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps. (April 17, War D.)

Leave two months and twenty days, effective upon completion of course at Mounted Service School, to 2d Lieut. Hugh H. McGee, 2d Cav. (April 19, E.D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. J. T. DICKMAN.

First Lieut. Philip Gordon, now attached to the 2d Cavalry, is assigned to that regiment. (April 20, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. D. BEACH.

COL. G. H. SANDS, ATTACHED.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles J. Naylor, 4th Cav., is extended two months. (April 19, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

Leave one month, about May 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Frank Keller, 6th Cav. (March 31, 2d Div.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

Second Lieut. John C. McDonnell, 11th Cav., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (April 19, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. J. SLOCUM.

So much of Par. 7, S.O. 88, April 16, 1915, as relates to 1st Lieut. George F. Patten, 13th Cav., is revoked. (April 20, War D.)

First Lieut. George F. Patten, 13th Cav., as soon as practicable after July 1, 1915, to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty with a troop for a period of two months and seven days and at the expiration of this period will return to West Point, N.Y., and resume duties. (April 20, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

The name of Capt. Thomas F. Ryan, Cav., is removed from the list of detached officers, May 6, 1915, and he is assigned to the 13th Cavalry, May 7, and will join regiment upon expiration of any leave granted. (April 16, War D.)

So much of Par. 23, S.O. 252, Oct. 26, 1914, War D., as amended by Par. 22, S.O. 292, Dec. 11, 1914, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. Creed F. Cox, Cav., to make visits of instruction to Militia Cavalry in May, 1915; so much of Par. 30, S.O. 292, Dec. 11, 1914, War D., as directs Capt. John D. Long, 12th Cav., to make visits of instruction to Militia Cavalry in June, 1915; and so much of Par. 29, S.O. 159, July 9, 1914, War D., as directs Capt. John E. Homphill, Cav., to make visits of instruction to Militia Cavalry in June, 1915, are revoked. (April 14, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to Capt. Thomas F. Ryan, Cav., recruiting officer. (April 16, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. George W. De Armond, Cav. (April 14, War D.)

Major Frank Tompkins, Cav., recently promoted from captain, 10th Cavalry, with rank from April 5, 1915, is attached to the 10th Cavalry. (April 17, War D.)

CAVALRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Cavalry arm are announced:

Second Lieut. John T. Kennedy, 6th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Dec. 8, 1914, assigned to 6th Cav.

Second Lieut. Horace M. Hickam, 8th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Dec. 8, 1914, assigned to 7th Cav.

Second Lieut. Homer M. Groninger, 5th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Dec. 10, 1914, assigned to 5th Cav.

Second Lieut. Stewart O. Elting, 11th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Dec. 14, 1914, assigned to 11th Cav.

Second Lieut. John K. Brown, 2d Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Dec. 27, 1914, unassigned.

Second Lieut. Richard D. Newman, 11th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Jan. 15, 1915, assigned to 11th Cav.
 Second Lieut. Elbert L. Grisell, 10th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank March 17, 1915, assigned to 10th Cav.
 Second Lieut. William H. Garrison, Jr., 12th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank March 28, 1915, unassigned.
 Lieutenants Kennedy, Brown and Garrison will remain on their present duties. Lieutenant Grisell, upon expiration of his present leave, will join troop. The other officers named will join troops to which they may be assigned. (April 16, War D.)

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

First Lieut. Harry Pfeil, 1st Field Art., about May 28, 1915, to Tobyhanna, Pa., for duty in connection with the camp of instruction and joint camp for Field Artillery of the Regular Army and Militia. (April 19, War D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. W. VAN DEUSEN.

First Lieut. Louis R. Dougherty, 3d Field Art., will proceed to Sparta, Wis., about May 28, 1915, for duty in connection with the camp of instruction and joint camp for Field Artillery of the Regular Army and Militia. (April 19, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

Leave two months, on account of sickness, to Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., 4th Field Art. (April 8, 2d Div.)
 Leave two months, on account of sickness, to 2d Lieut. Clift Andrus, 4th Field Art. (April 8, 2d Div.)
 Vetn. Daniel Le May, 4th Field Art., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (April 16, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Capt. Dan T. Moore, 5th Field Art., about May 28, 1915, to Tobyhanna, Pa., for duty in connection with the camp of instruction and joint camp for Field Artillery of the Regular Army and Militia. (April 19, War D.)

First Lieut. Frank Thorp, Jr., 5th Field Art., to Fort Riley, Kas., about May 28, 1915, for duty in connection with camp of instruction and the joint camp for Field Artillery of Regular Army and Militia at that post. (April 19, War D.)

First Lieut. William F. Sharp, 5th Field Art., about May 28, 1915, to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty in connection with the camp of instruction and the joint camp for Field Artillery of the Regular Army and Militia at that place. (April 19, War D.)

Capt. Daniel W. Hand, 5th Field Art., is detailed as inspector-instructor, Field Artillery, Militia of Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, and will proceed on July 1, 1915, to Indianapolis, Ind., for duty accordingly, relieving 1st Lieut. Albert L. Hall, Field Art. (April 19, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

First Lieut. Albert L. Hall, Field Art., is relieved from duty with Militia of Ohio, Michigan and Indiana. (April 19, War D.)

Capt. Marlborough Churchill, Field Art., will proceed to Tobyhanna, Pa., about May 28, 1915, for duty in connection with the camp of instruction and the joint camp for Field Artillery of the Regular Army and Militia. (April 17, War D.)

Capt. Robert Davis, Field Art., to Tobyhanna, Pa., about May 28, 1915, for duty in connection with the camp of instruction and the joint camp for Field Artillery of the Regular Army and Militia. (April 19, War D.)

First Lieut. Benjamin M. Bailey, Field Art., to Anniston, Ala., for duty in connection with joint camp for batteries of Field Artillery of the Regular Army and Militia at that place. (April 19, War D.)

Capt. Charles C. Puls, Field Art., to Sparta, Wis., about May 28, 1915, for duty in connection with the camp of instruction for Field Artillery of the Regular Army and Militia. (April 19, War D.)

First Lieut. Albert L. Hall, Field Art., to Sparta, Wis., about May 28, 1915, for duty in connection with the camp of instruction and the joint camp for Field Artillery of the Regular Army and the Organized Militia. (April 19, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Capt. Frank B. Edwards, C.A.C., detailed in the Q.M. Corps, to take effect July 2, 1915, will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport about July 5, 1915, for the Philippines for duty. (April 17, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Herman C. Schumm, C.A.C., will report in person to Col. William A. Simpson, A.G., president of an Army retiring board at Governors Island, N.Y., for examination by the board. (April 17, War D.)

Leave one month, about July 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Alexander G. Gillespie, C.A.C. (April 17, War D.)

The following promotions of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are announced:

Capt. Charles H. Hilton promoted to major, rank April 8, 1915.

First Lieut. Thomas M. Spaulding promoted to captain, rank April 8, 1915.

Second Lieut. Willard K. Richards promoted to first lieutenant, rank April 8, 1915.

Major Hilton will remain on duty at his present station. Captain Spaulding will remain on his present duty. Lieutenant Richards will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, for assignment to a company. (April 19, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Herman C. Schumm, C.A.C., will report in person to Col. William A. Simpson, A.G., president of an Army retiring board at Governors Island, N.Y., at such time as he may designate for examination by the board. (April 17, War D.)

First Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin, C.A.C., from assignment to the 53d Company, placed on the unassigned list and will report to the C.O., Coast Defenses of Southern New York, for duty on his staff. (April 20, War D.)

Master Gunner George F. Young, C.A.C. (appointed April 16, 1915, from private, Coast Art. Corps, unassigned), now at Fort Dade, Fla., to Tampa for duty. (April 20, War D.)

Leave ten days to 2d Lieut. James B. Gillespie, C.A.C. (April 19, E.D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Joseph W. Janicki, C.A.C. (appointed April 17, 1915, from sergeant, 115th Co., Coast Artillery Corps), now at Fort Rosecrans, will be sent on the first available transport to the Coast Defenses of Subic Bay for duty. (April 21, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Ferdinand Schultz, C.A.C., Key West, to New Orleans for duty. (April 21, War D.)

Master Electr. August G. Juppenaz, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Southern New York, will be sent to the Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook for duty. (April 19, War D.)

Cook Fred Ott, 22d Co., C.A.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Barrancas, Fla., and will repair to his home. (April 19, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Edward Cooper, C.A.C., Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., is transferred as of his present grade to the Coast Artillery School Detachment, and will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (April 16, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) John D. Jones, Coast Artillery School Detachment, Fort Monroe, Va., is transferred as of his present grade to the Coast Artillery Corps, and will be sent to the Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound for duty. (April 16, War D.)

Master Gun. Adam Ensch, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of San Francisco, to the Coast Defenses of Puget Sound for duty. (April 16, War D.)

Engr. Byron H. Mills, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Portland, to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as instructor in radio telegraphy, Department of Enlisted Specialists, Coast Artillery School. (April 16, War D.)

Electr. Sergt. 2d Class Wesley F. L. Russell, C.A.C., Manila, will be sent on transport to leave Manila June 15, 1915, to Coast Defenses of Puget Sound for duty. (April 14, War D.)

Master Electr. Edward Laughlin, Fort Monroe, Va., to Coast Defenses of Eastern New York for duty as acting engineer. (April 16, War D.)

Engr. William M. Cline, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Eastern New York, will be sent to the Coast Defenses of Mobile for duty. (April 17, War D.)

Engr. James L. Starkey, C.A.C., upon his relief from General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., will be sent to the Coast Defenses of Eastern New York for duty. (April 17, War D.)

Electr. Sergt. 2d Class Robert Schlatter, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, upon the arrival of Electr. Sergt. 2d Class Wesley F. L. Russell, C.A.C., on the first available transport to the Coast Defenses of Manila Bay for duty. (April 14, War D.)

Sergt. Major (S.G.) Daniel T. Connor, C.A.C., Coast De-

fenses of New Orleans, will be sent to the Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook for duty. (April 21, War D.)

Sergt. Major (S.G.) John Buffum, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook, will be sent to the Coast Defenses of Key West for duty. (April 21, War D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.

First Lieut. Fred A. Cook, 2d Inf., from assignment to that regiment, Aug. 1, 1915, to the United States as soon as practicable after that date and report to the commanding general, Western Department. (April 14, War D.)

Leave two months, after his arrival in the United States, to 1st Lieut. Clement H. Wright, 2d Inf. (April 19, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Major Hanson E. Ely, 7th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, May 11, vice Major Willis Uline, Q.M.C., relieved, May 10, 1915. (April 19, War D.)

Leave two months, about May 1, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Oral E. Clark, 7th Inf. (April 2, 2d Div.)

Sick leave two months, about April 7, 1915, to Capt. James G. Hannah, 7th Inf. (April 5, 2d Div.)

Sergt. Philip B. Decker, 7th Inf., now at Marshfield, Wis., relieved from duty with the Militia of that state, will proceed to Galveston, Texas, reporting upon arrival to his regimental commander for duty. (April 12, C.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. MILLER.

Second Lieut. Albert M. Jones, 10th Inf., from assignment to that regiment, Aug. 1. He will proceed to the United States as soon as practicable after that date and report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (April 14, War D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

Capt. Thomas T. Frissell, 11th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. He will proceed to his home. (April 21, War D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. SAGE.

First Lieut. Joseph W. Stilwell, 12th Inf., is relieved from duty at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., and will join his regiment. (April 19, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. J. KERNAN.

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to 1st Lieut. Goodwin Compton, 13th Inf. (April 19, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to 2d Lieut. Andrew G. Gardner, 13th Inf. (April 19, War D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILSON.

Leave two months, upon his arrival in United States, to 2d Lieut. Walter R. Weaver, 15th Inf. (April 19, War D.)

First Sergt. William E. Campbell, Co. F, 15th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (April 20, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Leave one month to Capt. William Cavanaugh, 19th Inf. (March 31, 2d Div.)

Capt. Alexander E. Williams, 19th Inf., detailed in the Q.M. Corps, April 28, 1915, to St. Louis, Mo., for duty. (April 21, War D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

The leave granted Capt. William S. Neely, 23d Inf., is extended one month. (March 31, 2d Div.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. PENROSE.

First Lieut. Desher Whiting, 24th Inf., is transferred to the 30th Infantry. He will join company to which assigned. (April 20, War D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. BARTH.

COL. W. H. CHATFIELD, ATTACHED.
 The leave granted Lieut. Col. Charles H. Muir, 27th Inf., is extended one month. (April 2, 2d Div.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

The leave granted Capt. James A. Lynch, 28th Inf., is extended one month. Captain Lynch will sail from San Francisco to join his station on June 5, 1915, instead of May 5, 1915, as heretofore ordered. (April 14, War D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. MCCOY.

COL. W. F. BLAUVELT, ATTACHED.
 First Lieut. Frederick J. Ostermann, 30th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (April 20, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

First Lieut. James G. Taylor, Inf., unassigned, S.G., is assigned to the 17th Infantry May 22, 1915. He will at the proper time join company. (April 16, War D.)

Leave three months, about May 1, 1915, to Col. Walter H. Chatfield, Inf. (April 13, 2d Div.)

Capt. Martin Novak, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. He will proceed to his home. (April 21, War D.)

First Lieut. Roderick Dew, Inf., is relieved from duty at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., and will join the regiment to which he may be assigned. (April 21, War D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. W. P. BURNHAM.
 Second Lieut. Urbino Nadal, Porto Rico Regiment, is relieved from further treatment at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., and will join his regiment. (April 19, War D.)

DETAILED TO WEST POINT.

Each of the following officers to West Point, N.Y., on date given after his name, if legally eligible for detached service at that time, for duty:

Capt. Philip H. Worcester, C.A.C., June 16, 1915.
 First Lieut. Matthew H. Thomlinson, 6th Inf., June 16, 1915.

First Lieut. Walter D. Smith, 2d Cav., June 16, 1915.
 First Lieut. Blaine A. Dixon, 9th Inf., July 3, 1915.
 First Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody, C.A.C., Aug. 24, 1915.

First Lieut. Frederick W. Manley, 4th Inf., Aug. 24, 1915.
 Second Lieut. Lewis A. Nickerson, C.A.C., Aug. 24, 1915.
 Second Lieut. George O. Wright, C.A.C., Aug. 24, 1915.

Second Lieut. William C. Harrison, C.A.C., Aug. 24, 1915.
 Second Lieut. Gustav H. Franke, C.A.C., June 17, 1915.
 Second Lieut. Alfred J. Betcher, 18th Inf., Aug. 24, 1915.

Second Lieut. Philip R. Faymonville, C.A.C., Aug. 24, 1915.
 Second Lieut. John S. Wood, C.A.C., Aug. 24, 1915.
 Second Lieut. John G. Borton, C.A.C., Dec. 26, 1915.

Second Lieut. Alvin C. Sandeford, 8th Inf., Aug. 24, 1915. (April 16, War D.)

RELIEVED WEST POINT.

Each of the following officers is relieved from duty at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., on the date specified after his name:

Capt. De Witt C. Jones, C.E., Aug. 23, 1915.
 Capt. Edmund L. Daley, C.E., Aug. 23, 1915.
 First Lieut. Harvey D. Higley, 6th Field Art., June 13, 1915.

Capt. Herman Glade, 5th Inf., Sept. 24, 1915.
 First Lieut. Clifton M. Butler, Inf., June 16, 1915.
 First Lieut. George H. Baird, Cav., June 16, 1915.

First Lieut. Edward W. Wildrick, C.A.C., July 1, 1915.
 First Lieut. Walter V. Gallagher, 9th Inf., July 3, 1915.
 First Lieut. Keith S. Gregory, 6th Inf., Sept. 20, 1915.

First Lieut. John C. Henderson, C.A.C., June 15, 1915.
 First Lieut. Lucian D. Booth, C.A.C., Aug. 23, 1915.
 First Lieut. George W. De Armond, Cav., June 7, 1915.

First Lieut. Alexander G. Pendleton, C.A.C., June 16, 1915.
 First Lieut. Fordyce L. Perego, C.A.C., Aug. 23, 1915.
 First Lieut. Ray L. Avery, C.A.C., June 17, 1915.

First Lieut. George F. Patten, 13th Cav., Aug. 23, 1915.
 First Lieut. Francis G. Delano, C.A.C., Aug. 23, 1915.
 First Lieut. Thurston Hughes, C.A.C., Dec. 26, 1915.

First Lieut. Robert M. Lyon, 11th Inf., June 19, 1915.
 First Lieut. John S. Sullivan, Inf., May 12, 1915.
 Each officer named, upon relief, or upon the expiration of such leave as has been or may be granted him, will join his proper station. (April 16, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Leave one month, about May 20, 1915, to Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Lewis, retired, recruiting officer. (April 17, War D.)

First Lieut. John M. Kelso, Jr., retired, recruiting officer, is relieved treatment at Fort Lawton, Wash., to proper station. (April 21, War D.)

Capt. Walter B. Elliott, retired, with his consent is assigned

to active duty and is detailed as an acting Q.M. He will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, about May 1, 1915, relieving Major Willis Uline, Q.M.C. (April 20, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers, to consist of Col. Charles G. Treat, G.S., Major John H. Rice, O.D., and Major Charles P. Summrell, Field Art., is appointed to meet in Washington at the call of the senior member of the board, to consider questions concerning the types of field guns and ammunition supply therefor. (April 17, War D.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Governors Island, N.Y., from time to time for the examination of officers. Detail for the board: Col. William A. Simpson, A.G., Col. L. Mervin Maus, M.C., Col. John V. White, C.A.C., Col. John B. Bellinger, Q.M.C., Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bradley, M.C., and Capt. Leo A. Dewey, acting judge advocate. (April 17, War D.)

INSTRUCTORS AT WAR COLLEGE.

The following officers who are now on duty at the Army War College in Washington will report in person, at the proper time, to the president of the War College for duty as assistant instructors during the session of 1915-16: Majors George P. Howell, C.E., Lucius L. Surfee, 26th Inf., Melvin W. Rowell, 11th Cav., and Edward Digerness, 7th Inf. (April 17, War D.)

JOINT CAMPS.

A joint camp of instruction for such officers and non-commissioned officers of Signal Corps of the Militia as may by proper authority be directed to report there will be held at Fort Leavenworth from June 5 to 15, 1915. Major Leonard D. Wildman, S.C., is detailed as camp commander. Co. A, Signal Corps, on duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will participate and go into camp with the Militia at such time as may be requested by Major Wildman. (April 8, C.D.)

A camp of instruction for such officers and non-commissioned officers of Cavalry of the Militia will be held at Fort Sheridan, Ill., from June 6 to 13, 1915, inclusive. Col. William J. Nicholson, Cav., is detailed as camp commander. Major Michael M. McNamee, Cav., inspector-instructor, is detailed as senior instructor and will report to the camp commander for duty not later than June 4, 1915. Troop C, 5th Cav., Fort Sheridan, Ill., will go into camp with the Militia at such time as may be directed by Colonel Nicholson. (April 8, C.D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Boards of medical officers are appointed to meet at their respective posts Monday, May 17, 1915, for the examination of sergeants, Hospital Corps, for promotion to the grade of sergeants first class, as follows: Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.: Lieut. Col. Henry S. T. Harris, M.C., and Capt. Condon C. McCormack, M.C., to examine Sergeants John Anderson, Patrick Darby, Leroy E. Fair, William Hecht and William G. Schoenwald. Fort Sheridan, Ill.: Capt. Ralph S. Porter, M.C., and Capt. Alleyne von Schrader, M.C., to examine Sergeants George Bruley, Edwin F. Taylor and William D. Voorhies. (April 8, C.D.)

Sergt. George Bruley, H.C., Fort Snelling, Minn., and Sergt. Edwin F. Taylor, H.C., Fort Wayne, Mich., will be sent to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for examination for promotion. (April 8, C.D.)

Sergt. Patrick Darby, H.C., Fort Robinson, Neb., will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for examination for promotion. (April 8, C.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Edward A. Lovelly, Jr., H.C., now at Fort Douglas, Utah, is assigned to duty at that post. (April 19, War D.)

Acting Cook Charles Tessmer, H.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will repair to his home. (April 17, War D.)

RELIEVED ARMY WAR COLLEGE.

The following officers are relieved from duty at the Army War College, Washington, June 30, and will then, or upon the expiration of any leave granted them, join the stations to which they are or may be assigned: Col. Everard E. Hatch, 4th Inf., Col. Augustus C. Macomb, Cav., Lieut. Col. Clement A. F. Flagler, C.E., Lieut. Col. Frederick Perkins, 20th Inf., Lieut. Col. Joseph P. O'Neill, 30th Inf., Majors Frank H. Albright, 14th Inf., William R. Dashiell, 27th Inf., Malvern Hill Barnum, 9th Cav., Francis H. Beach, 3d Cav., Samuel C. Vestal, C.A.C., Carl F. Hartmann, S.C., Matthew C. Butler, Jr., 6th Cav., William M. Morrow, 11th Inf., and Joseph C. Castner, Inf. (April 17, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Between San Francisco and Manila.

Offices and Docks: Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal.
 Outgoing Schedule to Jan. 1, 1916.

Transports.	Leave about	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive Guam	Arrive Manila	Lay days at Manila
Sheridan	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 3	12
Thomas	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 2	13
Logan	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 3	12
Sheridan	July 5	July 13	July 26	Aug. 2	13
Thomas	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 2	13
Logan	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 4	11
Sheridan	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 2	13
Thomas	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	13
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 2-16	13

Incoming Schedule to Jan. 15, 1916.

Transports.	Leave Manila.	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	days at S.F.
Sheridan	Apr. 15	May 20	May 5	May 13	22
Sherman	May 15	May 20	June 5	June 13	23
Thomas	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 13	23
Logan	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	23
Sherman	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	24
Thomas	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	23
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 12	23
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 4	Dec. 12	23
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4	Jan. 16	12 16

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 17, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Naylor gave a dinner before the hop on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Holbrook, Major and Mrs. McClure, Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Haskell and Lieut. and Mrs. Eastman. In honor of Mrs. H. B. Fiske, a recent arrival, Mrs. James W. Little and Mrs. C. W. Weeks entertained about 150 guests at a beautiful tea at the officers' mess on Monday. The rooms were decorated in pink and this color scheme was charmingly interpreted in floral decorations and table appointments. Mrs. Oliver Spaulding poured coffee and Mrs. J. R. Lindsay served salad. From a smilax-wreathed punch bowl in the hall punch was served by the Misses Field, Commiskey, Little, Fuller, Kean, Scales, Billingslea and Bateman. Other assisting ladies were Mesdames Moreno, Cavanaugh, Mann, Robinson, Hayne and Eaton.

In honor of Mrs. Wallace B. Scales, of Fort Sheridan, and Mrs. Charles N. Barney, of Oklahoma City, Mrs. C. C. Winnia gave a luncheon Monday for Mesdames D. D. Gregory, George Rodney, Ely, J. R. Kean, V. D. Dixon, McNeely, D. H. Gienty, Emily Cheney, H. B. Mann, H. B. Mann, H. G. Davids, L. C. Crawford, Ola W. Bell, E. D. Scott, Richard McMaster, Rowena Abbott, Alfred Scales, Misses Martha Kean and Florence Bateman.

Miss Caroline Billingslea is the guest of friends in Kansas City this week. Captain Oden is spending a few days at the Elms, Excelsior Springs, Mo. Captain Clement gave an informal supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Hugh A. Drum and Miss Shug Reaume. Mr. Clark, of Kansas City, instructor of golf at the Blue Hills Country Club, gave a day's instruction Monday. It is the intention of several golf enthusiasts here to have him come weekly and instruct a class. Among those who played this week were Mesdames Eltinge, Eaton, Drum, Capt. and Mrs. Hayne and Lieutenant Moore.

Mrs. E. L. Orton gave a bridge party Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Wallace B. Scales, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dixon. About thirty were entertained at bridge and twenty additional guests joined for tea. Prizes were won by Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. P. T. Hayne, Miss Mary Fuller, Mesdames Hannah, Moorman, Farr, Mackall and Dixon. Mrs. Wheeler poured tea and Mrs. Ely served salad. Assisting were Mrs. Alfred Scales, Misses Gillespie, Kean and Fuller.

Col. and Mrs. George F. Landers are spending a few weeks at the Elms, Excelsior Springs, Mo. A number of the post people attended "Sari" at the Shubert Theater, in Kansas City. Mrs. Hugh A. Drum gave a charming bridge party last evening, in honor of Mrs. McMaster and Mrs. Wallace B. Scales.

Mrs. H. O. Willard gave a bridge-tee Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Everett Anderson. About thirty were entertained at bridge and thirty-five came in for tea. Prizes were won by Mesdames Naylor, Wallace B. Scales, Cunningham, Orton and Jewett. Assisting were Mesdames Rodney, Cunningham, Ely, Gregory, Scales, Crowley and Naylor. An orchestra added greatly to the charms of the occasion. Mrs. Ola W. Bell gave a tea Thursday in honor of Miss Florence Bateman, of Fort Clark, Texas, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Winnia, and Miss Sally Brown, of Denver, Colo., visiting Major and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice. Mrs. H. B. Myers and Mrs. C. C. Winnia served. Over 100 guests were entertained and they included the young women and bachelors of the garrison. Mrs. Bell was assisted in entertaining by Mesdames Griffith, Drum, Gregory, Mann and Tapes and the Misses Reaume and Commiskey.

Capt. Carter Page Johnson, retired, spent last week with friends in Leavenworth. Captain Johnson is returning from a four months' tour in Europe and England, and is en route to his home in Nebraska. Miss Florence Devol, of Kansas City, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Lyon.

Major Clyde S. Ford, M.C., has gone to Texas City to inspect the sanitary condition of the 2d Division camp. Major Ford has been at Fort Leavenworth all winter, compiling the results of his observations made during the two late Balkan wars. He delivered a number of lectures at the schools. Lieut. and Mrs. John O.K. Taussig and small son left yesterday for Galveston, Texas, where Lieutenant Taussig is stationed. Mrs. G. W. Herbst is confined to her home with the grippe. Mrs. Heintzelman, who has been laid up with a sprained ankle, is able to be out again. Dr. Leopold Mitchell has arrived and reported for duty in the prison garrison. Lieutenant Sington, who has been ill with pneumonia, is entirely recovered.

Major and Mrs. Rice gave a dinner Friday for Major Cheney, Miss Emily Cheney, Capt. and Miss Abbott, Miss Sally Brown, of Denver, Colo., and Lieutenant Spaulding. The many friends of Miss Ruth Vans Agnew, aged twelve, are congratulating her and her horse Bilat, who won the silver cup, blue ribbon and red ribbon at the horse show held here April 3.

Gen. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene entertained in honor of Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Anthony at an exquisitely appointed dinner on Saturday. Covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle, Major and Mrs. William N. Bishop, Capt. and Mrs. Ola W. Bell and Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Smith. Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Fiske had as dinner guests on Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Weeks, Capt. and Mrs. Little and Lieut. and Mrs. O. P. Robinson. Major and Mrs. Wright had as dinner guests on Sunday Captain McMaster, Capt. and Mrs. Ola W. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Herschel Tapes, Lucille Bell and Elizabeth Tapes. Major and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice entertained with a dinner-dance for their niece, Miss Sally Brown, of Denver, on Saturday evening. About fifty guests enjoyed the evening. Lieut. and Mrs. James S. Greene are spending a few days with friends at Fort Riley.

A large number of post people attended the minstrel show held Friday evening at the post gymnasium, as a benefit for Colonel King Camp, No. 2, U.S. Spanish War Veterans. The show was followed by a dance, which continued until early morning.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., April 17, 1915.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, who retires May 3 for age, will leave April 30, with Mrs. Doyle, for Washington, D.C. Admiral and Mrs. Doyle have resided here on two different details, the first about five years ago, when Admiral Doyle, then a captain, was in command of the receiving ship, and the second since the Admiral has been in command of the Reserve Fleet. They have many friends here and in Seattle. In the East they will be joined by their son, Lieut. Robert Doyle, Jr., now on leave, and after the Admiral's retirement they will visit with Mrs. Doyle's brother, Capt. Thomas Snowden, commandant at Portsmouth, N.H., before going to their summer home at Bar Harbor, Maine. Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, who relieves Rear Admiral Doyle, will be accompanied here by Mrs. Pond and Miss Elizabeth Pond, their daughter. A son, Lieut. John E. Pond, is now on duty at this yard. Another son, Mr. Charles Pond, Jr., is now with Charles Curtis, the aviator, designing aeroplanes for the Navy. Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Brady gave a supper party Wednesday. Dancing was enjoyed for an hour, the party then repairing to the bowling alley for bowling or bridge. The guests were Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Lieut. and Mrs. Atkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Almy and their guests, Mrs. Brooks and Miss Milligan, of Los Angeles, Capt. and Mrs. Hirschinger, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. B. Larimer, Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. Lacey, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus, Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson and Lieut. and Mrs. M. A. Shearer. Complimentary to Mrs. E. D. Almy's guests, Mrs. Charles Ewing Brooks and Miss Irma Milligan, of Los Angeles, Mrs. A. R. Wentworth entertained at bridge Thursday. The players were Miss Burnham, of San Diego, Mrs. Brooks, Miss Milligan, Mesdames Almy, Doyle, Hull, Fegan, Hibbs, Forbes, Hirschinger, Boynton, Perkins, Shearer, Curtis and Shipp. Mrs. Robert M. Doyle and Mrs. Harriet Brown presided at tea.

Lieut. Comdr. Henry N. Jensen is so far recovered as to be able to leave the station and, with Mrs. Jensen, removed Friday to their home at Keyport, where Mr. Jensen takes command of the Government's new torpedo station. Mrs. H. F. Hull had luncheon Tuesday for Mesdames Wentworth, Hibbs and Blackburn. Mrs. Nelson Hibbs won the bridge prize. Mrs. E. E. Curtis was hostess at bridge Monday for Mesdames Wentworth, Hibbs, Blackburn, Backus, Manning, Shipp and Johnson. Mrs. Mark St. Clair Ellis and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth served refreshments.

Mrs. Edward H. Campbell had luncheon Wednesday for Mesdames Duncan, McCain, Manning and Stanley. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ellis attended a luncheon, given by Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles Ray, at the Rainier Club, Seattle.

Paymr. and Mrs. Hornberger also attended. Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth on Sunday had dinner complimentary to their guests, Dr. and Mrs. C. Benson Wood, of Seattle, and for Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus, Mrs. H. W. Brown and Mrs. Nelson Hibbs.

Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw gave a picnic party and launch ride Friday to the beach, opposite the magazine grounds on Ostich Bay, for Comdr. W. W. Bush, of Seattle, Lieut. and Mrs. Boynton and their guest, Miss Burnham, of San Diego, Lieut. and Mrs. A. K. Atkins, Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy and their guests, Mrs. Brooks and Miss Milligan, of Los Angeles, Paymr. and Mrs. Stanley, Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Johnson, Mrs. J. R. Brady, Capt. and Mrs. Hirschinger, Lieut. and Mrs. Shearer, Lieut. W. F. Gresham, Paymr. R. B. Lupton and Lieutenant Weyler. *Paymr. J. P. Helm, detached from duty with the Reserve Fleet, with Mrs. Helm, leaves today for San Francisco, where he will join the cruiser Denver and Mrs. Helm and the children will reside. Complimentary to Mrs. Almy's guest, Miss Irma Milligan, of Los Angeles, Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson gave a dancing party Thursday evening. A buffet supper was served on the porch, which was enclosed with flags and dogwood blossoms and ferns. Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw and Mrs. G. A. Alexander presided over the refreshment table. The guests included Miss Milligan and Mrs. Brooks, of Los Angeles, Lieut. and Mrs. Almy, Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Lieut. and Mrs. Blackburn, Lieut. and Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. Nelson Hibbs, Lieut. and Mrs. Stiles, Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander, Dr. and Mrs. Backus, Lieut. and Mrs. Boynton, Miss Burnham, of San Diego, Mrs. F. M. Perkins, Comdr. and Mrs. Brady, Paymr. R. B. Lupton, Lieut. W. F. Gresham, Lieutenants Weyler and Holt.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. J. Manning had dinner Tuesday for Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Curtis, Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson and Lieutenant Garcelon. Mrs. G. A. Alexander entertained at bridge Tuesday for Mesdames Curtis, Manning and Johnson. Mrs. Baerwald joined at tea. Mrs. Martin, of San Francisco, has arrived on her visit with her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Pond. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mark St. Clair Ellis were guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Baker, of Seattle, over Tuesday night.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth had dinner Tuesday for Comdr. and Mrs. Brady, C. H. Engr. and Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Hibbs, Paymr. R. B. Lupton, Ensign and Mrs. Kerr and Lieutenant Weyler. Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer attended the dance at Fort Lawton Wednesday night as guests of Capt. Perry L. Miles, U.S.A. Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy and their guests, Mrs. Brooks and Miss Milligan, and Mrs. E. M. Perkins, were guests of Mr. W. R. Dudley at luncheon at Seattle Friday, followed by a box party at the Orpheum. Mr. Bainbridge Reynolds and Mr. W. R. Dudley, of Seattle, are week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy.

Lieut. and Mrs. S. H. Boynton entertained on Tuesday evening, complimentary to their sister, Miss Burnham, of San Diego, and for Lieut. and Mrs. Almy and Mrs. Brooks and Miss Milligan. Miss Burnham, but recently returned from two years' study in Berlin, delighted the guests with a number of fine vocal selections. Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, and bridge Monday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, Mrs. Brooks, Miss Milligan, Mrs. F. M. Perkins, Paymr. R. B. Lupton and the hosts. Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Alexander had dinner Wednesday as a farewell to Paymr. and Mrs. J. P. Helm. Mrs. W. T. Burwell, of Seattle, is spending a few days at the yard, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. E. B. Larimer. Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth and Mrs. Nelson Hibbs will be week-end guests next week of Dr. and Mrs. C. Benson Wood and the party expect to motor to Snoqualmie Falls.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Stiles gave a dancing party at their home in Bremerton last evening, complimentary to Miss Milligan, of Los Angeles. The spacious porch was screened off with masses of dogwood and palms for the refreshment table and punch and sandwiches were served between the dances. Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth gave a musicale last Saturday. Songs, old and new, were sung and the hosts served delicious refreshments. The guests included Dr. and Mrs. C. Benson Wood, of Seattle, Mrs. Harriet Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Alexander, Miss Preston, of Tacoma, Ensign and Mrs. Kerr and Mrs. Nelson Hibbs.

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., April 19, 1915.

The Card Club met Tuesday with Mrs. Foster. Mrs. Graham won the club prize and Mrs. Kochersperger won the forfeit prize, given by Mrs. Howard R. Smalley as a penalty for winning three previous prizes. Other guests were Mesdames Dichman, Smedberg, Paine, King, Whitlock, Weed, Bailey, Smalley, Hunter, Mrs. Smalley, Jr., and Miss Fenton. Lieut. and Mrs. Barney gave a dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Smedberg, Capt. and Mrs. Weed, Lieut. and Mrs. Beck and Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bailey gave a dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Dichman, Capt. and Mesdames Paine, Kochersperger, King, Roney and Purington. Lieut. and Mrs. Buchanan's guests, Miss Seay and Miss Meriwether, left Monday for Washington, D.C. Lieutenant Coppock is to leave Tuesday for his new station, Indianapolis, where he will be joined by Mrs. Coppock and children.

Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett arrived Sunday from a trip to the Panama Canal Zone. Major and Mrs. Fenton also arrived Sunday from a week's visit to New York city. Captain Heaton left last week for a ten days' leave. Captain Powers is acting as quartermaster in his absence. Capt. and Mrs. Baer and little daughter arrived Tuesday, changing station from West Point to Ethan Allen. Mr. Miller, the new Army Chaplain, arrived last week with his wife. He is to be instructed by Chaplain Fleming before going to his regiment, the 5th Infantry.

The ladies' night at the club on Thursday was well attended. Bridge and dancing were enjoyed. Music was furnished by the 2d Cavalry orchestra. Capt. and Mrs. Smedberg and Capt. and Mrs. Whitlock and children motored last week to Barber's Farm, where they took dinner.

A number of officers and ladies attended the Strong Theater in Burlington Saturday and saw Raymond Hitchcock in "The Beauty Shop." Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon have as their guest Mrs. Gordon's mother, Mrs. Patch.

A large crowd came out from Burlington on Sunday to witness a baseball game and to enjoy the band concert.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., April 14, 1915.

Mrs. Dickinson P. Hall and her little daughter, Alice Lee Hall, who spent ten days here as guests of Mrs. B. Puryear, Jr., have returned to San Francisco, where they are making their home with Mrs. Hall's mother, Mrs. M. H. McCrear, during Captain Hall's absence at Pekin, on duty with the legation guard. Capt. John N. Wright, U.S.M.C., has reported here as commanding officer of the 30th Company. He and Mrs. Wright, with their son, have taken apartments in Vallejo. Frank M. Bennett was complimented guest at a beautifully appointed luncheon given at Yerba Buena Friday by Mrs. Philip Andrews. The place-cards were clever pen and ink sketches, the work of the hostess' small daughter, Miss Jean Andrews. The guests included Mesdames Bennett, Drum, Pope, Garrison, See, Graham, Turner, Cutts, McConnell, Jones, Miss Dorothy Bennett and Miss Ruth Hascall, from this yard, and Mesdames Schwerin, Berthoff, Raby, McCullin, Peck, Douglass, Pryor, Myers, Miss Janet Crose, Mrs. Victor Houston, and Miss Edna Brown, of Yerba Buena and San Francisco.

Mrs. Bennett went from Yerba Buena to Alameda, where she was the guest of friends until Monday, when she returned to Mare Island. Mrs. Frank T. Watrous and baby, who recently arrived from Guam, where Paymaster Watrous is stationed, are visiting here as guests of Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks. In honor of Mrs. Charles S. McReynolds, a recent bride of the Marine Corps, Mrs. Lincoln Karmany gave one of the prettiest receptions last Monday. Receiving with the hostess was Lieut. and Mrs. McReynolds. Mrs. Jonathan Brooks poured the coffee, Mrs. Mary Turner and Mrs. B. Puryear served the salads, and Mrs. Eytling dispensed ice cream. A number of girls of the station assisted and the house was thronged with guests.

P.A. Surg. Ernest O. J. Eytling this week was host to the Monday Night Card Club and additional guests. Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Van Keuren and children leave the last of the week for Redlands, the Constructor to spend a

fifteen days' leave, Mrs. Van Keuren and little ones remaining for a month on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Molten. Mrs. Howson W. Cole, Jr., who has been making her home at Coronado during the absence of the Colorado, to which Passed Assistant Surgeon Cole is attached, arrived here last week on a ten days' visit to Mrs. Philip G. Lauman.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Paul H. Fretz are entertaining Mrs. Fretz's mother, Mrs. Johnson, from the East. A number of short trips to Del Monte and other famous resorts have been made since her arrival. Friends of Miss Isabelle McGracken were greatly concerned to-day over the news from the University of California that she had been thrown from her horse, sustaining a fractured skull and other injuries of a most serious nature. Miss McGracken is the daughter of Mrs. McGracken and the late Capt. J. J. McGracken and is enrolled as a student at the university. Mrs. Herbert L. Kelley came down from St. Helena to-day on a visit to Mrs. Lloyd L. Shapley. Mrs. Kelley arrived from the East Monday on a visit to her parents, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Manley H. Simon, at St. Helena. There is quite a family reunion there, Mrs. Robert K. Van Mater, another daughter, and Mrs. Simon, Jr., having arrived from the East earlier in the year. All three expect to remain in California until the arrival of the fleet, with which their respective husbands are serving.

Orders have been received at the yard for the construction of a new wharf to be used in conjunction with the new oil depot, \$10,000 being allowed for this purpose. The work on the \$100,000 tanks is progressing rapidly, but it will be a few months before they are completed. With the new wharf Mare Island will be well equipped to supply oil to all vessels of the Pacific Fleet using this fuel. The First Division of the Pacific Fleet will be docked to-morrow, remaining in dock until about May, when the destroyers will depart for San Diego. The Second Division will follow these boats in dock and will be ready to leave about the middle of May.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., April 19, 1915.

Mrs. Bloombergh has as house guest Mrs. Robbins, of Boston, Mass., and entertained in her honor at bridge on Monday for Mesdames Normoyle, Burton, Reese, Parsons, Diller, Dutton, Welty and Miss La Favour, and Mesdames Pell and Dunlap, from Oswego. The prizes were won by Mesdames Pell, Diller and Reese, and Mrs. Robbins received a guest prize. Miss Margaret Normoyle has been quite ill with quinsy this week.

The wonderful screen production, "Cabrera," was the attraction at the Richardson Theater Wednesday and Thursday of this week and almost all the officers and ladies of the post witnessed the performance.

Mrs. Parsons invited the ladies of the garrison to a tea on Wednesday to meet her sister, Mrs. E. S. Butler, of Columbus, Ohio, who stopped off for a few days' visit en route from New York city to her home. Lieut. and Mrs. Welty had dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. Bloombergh, Mrs. Robbins and Lieut. and Mrs. Diller. Major Bloombergh entertained at his quarters on Friday evening for the members of the Oswego Academy of Medicine. There were professional discussions, and an able paper on "Auto-intoxication" was read by a prominent physician of Syracuse, Dr. (Mrs.) Adelaide Dutcher, a classmate of Major Bloombergh at Johns Hopkins. The guests were Mrs. Albertson, Calisch, Dowd, Dowdle, Dwyer, Elder, Halsey, Healy, Hervey, Kidder, Mansfield, Ringland and Stockwell.

Major and Mrs. Normoyle had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Parsons and Mrs. Butler. Mrs. Hamilton A. Smith is expected to return to-day from Washington, D.C., where she has been visiting for a few weeks. Lieutenant Herwig, his mother and sister, Mrs. Dutton, invited the officers and ladies of the post to an informal dance at their quarters on Saturday evening. Attending from town were the Misses Johnston and Kingsford.

Mrs. Burton, her cousin, Miss La Favour, and Mesdames Diller and Dutton attended the charity bridge given at the Pontiac on Saturday.

The officers of the battalion are busily engaged each afternoon in working out the details of the tactical problem of the defense of Oswego. This problem is required in this year's post-graduate course.

Capt. T. A. Ball, of the local Militia company, on Friday received the official report of the annual inspection made on March 16 by Capt. William E. Welsh, 30th U.S. Inf. The report was for the most part very favorable, but contained many suggestions for the betterment of the company.

Mrs. Roberts, wife of Q.M. Sergt. T. D. Roberts, Q.M.C., returned Friday from Washington, D.C., where she underwent an operation at the Walter Reed Hospital.

The lure of sports and outdoor recreation is drawing many of the enlisted men of the garrison to the parade ground, where Lieutenant Herwig is whipping the baseball team into form. The outlook is most favorable for an excellent team to represent the post in the local league.

On Saturday morning a consignment of thirty-three recruits arrived from Fort Slocum, N.Y., which brings the enlisted strength of the battalion up to within seventeen of the maximum.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, April 17, 1915.

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding 8th Infantry Brigade, left Monday for Nogales and Yuma, Ariz., to inspect the 12th Infantry. He was accompanied by his aid, Lieut. James L. Collins, and will be absent from the district ten days. Col. H. O. Hale, recently promoted to command of 20th Infantry, accompanied by Mrs. Hale, arrived in El Paso last week and assumed command. Capt. Lawrence R. Simonds, 20th Inf., recently relieved from the Walter Reed Hospital at Washington, D.C., has been ordered to El Paso.

Col. John F. Morrison gave a dinner party at the Paso del Norte Hotel Monday as a farewell to Mrs. Morrison, who will leave El Paso soon to spend the summer in California. Fourteen guests enjoyed the evening. The Army Bridge Club was entertained this week by Mrs. John L. Hines. Mrs. Alfred W. Bjornstad won the prize. Mrs. Robert W. Mearns, 20th Inf., left this week to spend the summer in Salt Lake City, Utah. Lieut. Hayes A. Kroner, 6th Inf., will leave soon on a six weeks' leave.

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing gave a dinner at the Country Club Saturday, preceding the week-end dance, to which host and guests remained. In the party were Col. and Mrs. H. C. Hale, Col. and Mrs. E. A. Root, Capt. and Mrs. Bjornstad, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Smith.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert W. Mearns gave a buffet supper Saturday at the Country Club for nineteen friends.

An enjoyable buffet supper was given Sunday at the Officers' Club of the 20th Infantry by Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur E. Ahrends. Assisting in receiving and serving were Mesdames W. R. Sample, George D. Moore, Allen Gullion, C. C. Smith and J. A. Rogers. All of the officers and ladies of the regiment were present.

Capt. Douglas Potts gave a dinner Saturday at the Country Club complimentary to Mrs. John C. Murphy, of San Francisco, guest in El Paso of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ainsa. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Ainsa, Miss Martha Thurmond, Capt. Orrin Wolfe and Lieut. William W. Gordon. All remained for the club dance. Capt. and Mrs. George W. Moses, 15th Cav., have returned from a short trip to California. An informal dinner party was given at the Country Club Saturday by Lieut. Theodore Barnes, Jr., for Misses Irene Laughlin and Margaret Johnson, Mesdames Howard R. Hickok and Lieut. R. O. Annin.

Chaplain John T. Axton, 20th Inf., has recently inaugurated a moving-picture show at the camp of the regiment on the reservation. Seats to accommodate 600 have been arranged in the assembly hall, where the men gather in the evenings instead of going into the city to seek amusements. The regimental band adds to the enjoyment with concerts three times a week.

Company I, 6th Inf., and Company D, 16th Inf., have left the camps in the city for the recently completed target range in Dona Anna county, N.M., where target practice of the troops in the district will be held this season. The remainder of the troops will go in order and each company and troop will spend a month on the range.

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WANTED: THE SERVICES OF A RETIRED NAVAL OFFICER to teach elementary seamanship in a summer naval school. Address for particulars, James E. Dunn, Silver Lake Assembly, Silver Lake, N.Y.

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Surg. Gen. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., has left Washington for a short trip in Alabama without reaching any decision as to the acceptance of the offer of the Rockefeller Foundation to have him take charge of medical work in Serbia. Although the details of the offer are not known, it is said to be of the most flattering nature. The most unfortunate feature of it is that General Gorgas cannot undertake the work without resign-

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ing from the Army, as the plan is to have him go to Serbia and take personal charge of the work there. He cannot do this work and remain even on the retired list.

A board consisting of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the Eastern Department; Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. M. M. Macomb, president of the War College; and Brig. Gen. William A. Mann, commander of the 1st Brigade, on April 20 selected a tentative list of officers for prospective vacancies in the General Staff. On account of the uncertainty of service on the border, and the length of the foreign tours of duty, the list will not be published. Changes are apt to be made from time to time, and the only purpose of the list is to furnish a basis for recommendations to the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War; the Assistant Secretary of War; Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss; and Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, J.A.G., on the evening of April 22 reviewed the preliminary report of the War College on the organization of the land forces of the United States. A committee consisting of Brig. Gen. M. M. Macomb, Col. George Cameron, Major E. M. Jones, Major P. D. Lockridge and Capt. F. S. Cocheu has been studying part No. 2 of the report of 1912, covering the Regular Army and the Organized Militia, which has been under consideration at the Division of Militia Affairs. Parts 3 and 4 of the report have been assigned to other committees at the War College. The purpose of the Secretary in calling a conference of his chief advisors is to ascertain what progress has been made in the War College and to determine if study there is along lines which are in accord with his views. Secretary Garrison is anxious to have the War College make its report to the General Staff so that after the report has been passed on by the Staff it can be submitted to general officers and to the Service before Congress convenes. The importance of this work is recognized by the Secretary, and he is desirous of securing the fullest consideration of all the questions involved before he approves the report.

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SUPPLYING MUNITIONS OF WAR.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has repeatedly called attention to the necessity of giving more attention to the sources of our supplies of munitions of war, which are as limited as our other means of military defense. In what way could the shortage in our ammunition for our forces as now constituted be made up, and in what way could the vast demands for military supplies made necessary by a declaration of war be met, are two questions that will press hard for solution as soon as the United States finds itself at war. The experience of the British government in this war indicates the vital importance of this matter. With powerful neighbors at her doors, Great Britain found her arsenals inadequate to the demands of the hour, and the situation instead of improving went from bad to worse until the government was forced to step in to prevent complete failure. This is the view of a very well informed writer in the London Times who, in urging the creation of a central body to control the production of munitions of war, is forced to talk very plainly about the limitations which confronted the Empire at the beginning of the war and for many months afterward. The lessons he draws in comparison with the conditions in Germany and Austria-Hungary are applicable in no small degree to the United States.

This London Times expert says that the recent speeches of Lord Kitchener and Chancellor Lloyd-George make it plain that the private arsenals, known as armament factories, are unable, by themselves, to produce the vastly increased supplies of ordnance and munitions required in the present war. Writing from inner knowledge of some of the greatest of these arsenals, he says they have all been efficiently maintained for the requirements of a comparatively small army with an occasional overflow of some products to foreign Powers, while the German and Austrian factories have had for a generation a practical monopoly of supplying these things to non-manufacturing states as well as their own country. In this they have been assisted financially and diplomatically by their own governments, and at the present moment their immense capacity of output is wholly devoted to their own national requirements. As soon as the war broke out, and it was realized that the English armament factories would not be equal to the task of meeting the demands of the millions of men who would be called into service, every industrial firm would be visited where there was a chance of finding suitable machinery. At least twenty factories were able to supply component parts of war munitions, though few were fitted to manufacture a complete article. Few trained men could be discovered able to educate the staffs of the firms in question, and the armament firms had to undertake this task themselves.

In the loss of these instructors the arsenals naturally suffered. At first it was believed that three months would see a great accumulation of war material, but owing to the lack of trained technical supervision and of suitable workmen in the industrial factories it required nearly five months for the products of all this work to flow by steady streams into the central depots. However, the recent revival of ordinary trade induced many of these industrial firms to revert to their former output of purely industrial products and, as there was no central control, the "mobilization" of these industrial firms was incomplete and threatened to become in practice a failure. Hence the drastic intervention of the government to save a bad and ominous situation. The Times writer recommends the appointment of a central committee to have control of the armament producing facilities of the nation. The committee should be presided over by an energetic and open-minded member of the government who should be in constant touch with the cabinet and be assisted by the Admiralty, the War Office and the Treasury. The work of this central committee should be done through technical sub-committees dealing directly with each of the trades involved in the manufacture of munitions, which is so extensive and widely ramified that no one committee could begin to handle the broad field. A restriction of the profits of the employers must form a part of the whole scheme, although it is said that the large firms are displaying no desire to "milk" the government in this hour of stress; indeed, contracts have been taken for delivery over the present year at the same prices which have ruled during the last three years of peace, prices which in many cases meant only a very small margin of profit.

There is little doubt, says the Times writer, that many of the recent temporary strikes and claims for greatly increased wages are due to the widespread belief that capitalists contracting with the government for supplies are making fortunes out of the war. Some of the strikes have been due to the demand of the men for a war bonus of a shilling a day. This was the demand of the stevedores at the London docks which brought on the

strike toward the end of March and which interfered with the transportation of munitions of war owing to the tying up of ships. In the strike of the dock, wharf and riverside laborers nearly 25,000 men were concerned. This state of unrest in the labor market may be looked at in two ways. The pessimistic may see in it an indication of a lack of patriotism among the laborers, while others may hold that it indicates a healthy state of British trade since men are not accustomed to strike when trade is dull.

REPLY TO COUNT VON BERNSTORFF.

Our Department of State has made a most admirable reply to the communication of Count von Bernstorff in which he practically accused our Government of bad faith in the matter of enforcing our obligations as neutrals. The reply, obviously the product of some other brain than that of its signer, is dignified in tone, convincing in reasoning, felicitous in expression and calm in tone. In every way it is up to the standard of our ablest state papers. The reflection upon our good faith is met by the statement that our Government refuses to believe that the Count should have really intended such an impertinence. He is told that—

"In the first place this Government has at no time and in no manner yielded any one of its rights as a neutral to any of the present belligerents. It has acknowledged as a matter of course the right of visit and search and the right to apply the rules of contraband of war to articles of commerce. It has indeed insisted upon the use of visit and search as an absolutely necessary safeguard against mistaking neutral vessels for vessels owned by an enemy and against mistaking legal cargoes for illegal."

And further that "this Government holds, as I believe your Excellency is aware, and as it is constrained to hold in view of the present indisputable doctrines of accepted international law, that any change in its own laws of neutrality during the progress of a war which would affect unequally the relations of the United States with the nations at war would be an unjustifiable departure from the principle of strict neutrality, by which it has consistently sought to direct its actions, and I respectfully submit that none of the circumstances urged in your Excellency's memorandum alters the principle involved. The placing of an embargo on the trade in arms at the present time would constitute such a change and be a direct violation of the neutrality of the United States."

As the New York Sun well says of this document: "It conveys a grave and well merited rebuke to the Ambassador for the undiplomatic character of his remonstrances addressed to the American Government. It leaves the future clear for the pursuance of the same independent and impartial policy which this country has pursued to this date."

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE NAVY.

We should like to know where the Secretary of State gets his authority for rebuking Admiral Peary for expressing in an after-dinner speech his opinion as to what is going to happen in the next hundred years. The Secretary might, with equal authority, rebuke the Admiral for expressing an opinion as to what has happened during the last hundred years or since the commencement of the Christian era. There is not the slightest hint of aggression in Peary's remarks, and it is absurd to say, as Secretary Bryan is reported to have said, that his statement is little less than a crime. The Secretary will have some difficulty in proving his proposition that the assumption that a nation must constantly expand to avoid decay is a falsehood. The Secretary says: "This country shares the larger part of North America with several Spanish-speaking republics, and there is no reason why there should be any dispute between them in a century or in many centuries." He must be the seventh son of the seventh son to speak thus confidently, as the present indications are quite to the contrary. Besides the fulfilment of Peary's prophecy does not, by any means, necessitate war, in view of the fact that a large part of the most valuable portion of the present territory of the United States was obtained without war. Admiral Peary on reading the Secretary's remarks declined to comment upon or discuss it, but pointed out that he first presented the idea "that the entire North American world segment is the eventual destiny of the United States" in a public address in London in November, 1903. A study of our past history shows that Peary has correctly indicated its future trend, and vulgar abuse by a man so ignorant as Secretary Bryan has shown himself to be should be accepted by him as a compliment. Mr. Bryan's ignorance would appear to include a want of knowledge of the elementary principles of official courtesy governing intercourse between members of the same government.

Secretary Bryan has evidently overlooked the prediction he himself made when he began his duties as head of the State Department, that there would be no war while he was Secretary of State. Such a statement was far more pernicious than anything Admiral Peary has said, even putting the worst construction on that. Not a few have felt that Mr. Bryan's unnecessary assumption of prophetic pacifism only increased the disrespect for the United States among the Mexicans and to that extent inspired increased trespassing upon the rights of Americans and other foreigners in Mexico who look to the United States for protection. In an editorial on May 17, 1913, on "Diplomacy and Oratory," we pointed out the danger of such utterances of Mr.

Bryan, using these words: "It is very easy for such language to be misconstrued by foreign jingoes as an evidence of national weakness." Two days later the London Daily Mail, discussing the then existing irritation of Japan over the California land question, said: "It would be well for Mr. Bryan to remember that he who declares that nothing will drive him to fight is inviting his opponents to drive him into a position where it would be difficult for him to keep the peace."

No surprise was created in diplomatic circles when the intimation was given out that the Panama Canal would not be in condition to permit the passage of the Atlantic Fleet this year. Despite the frequent announcements at the Navy Department that plans were being arranged to send the fleet to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, there was an impression from the beginning among diplomats at Washington that the fleet would not go to the Pacific this year, and possibly not until the close of the European war. It is not believed that the real obstruction is in the Panama Canal. This announcement is looked upon as a mere blind to conceal what is going on under the surface in our relations with the Allies, and especially with Japan. As under the agreement with the Allies Japan is now in control of the Pacific Ocean, she might regard the sending of the Atlantic Fleet to the Pacific at this time as bordering on an unfriendly act. The explanation that it was at San Francisco for show purposes might not be accepted. Of course, any statement to the effect that the United States was influenced in the matter by the present position of Japan will be denied at the State Department, the Secretary of State insisting upon ignoring the fact that there is any danger of a clash of interest between Japan and this country. Japan, he always insists, is shaping her policy in the Far East and in the Pacific to further the interests of the United States and has such confidence in this country that we could not do anything that would shake it. None the less, it is being taken for granted by well informed diplomats that the fleet is to be withheld from the Pacific on account of the international situation. In response to these expressions of diplomatic doubt as to the sending of the fleet to the Pacific, Secretary of the Navy Daniels April 23 declared that the plans for the taking of the Atlantic Fleet through the canal in July have not been changed. He expects the fleet to be in the canal on July 4. The Secretary expects to visit the Atlantic Fleet on May 1, and will remain with it about a week to witness the target practice.

The policy of the War Department in dealing with the Philippine service provision of the Army Appropriation act is of so much importance that the Secretary of War intends to take the subject up with the President before he makes his decision. As has been previously stated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the Secretary regards the amendment as an encroachment upon the authority of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and doubtless desires to advise the President fully of the effect of the law before he chooses between putting it into effect and disregarding it. As shown by his attitude in the Major Ray case, the President is not inclined to permit Congress to assume any of the duties of the Commander-in-Chief. Upon the advice of the Department of Justice, President Wilson disregarded the seniority law and sent the nomination of Major Lord to the Senate when the vacancy in the Quartermaster Corps under that law was due to go to Major Ray. This was about three years ago, and the fact that the Senate has refused to confirm the nomination of Major Lord has in no way influenced President Wilson in his construction of the law. The Department of Justice has held that the seniority law is unconstitutional and this is sufficient for the President. If the President should take a similar position with regard to the Philippine service provisions of the Appropriation bill it would then be for the Secretary of War to decide whether any change would be made in the length of the tour of duty in the Philippines. As a two-year term, provided for in the Appropriation Act, would increase the cost of maintaining the Army, and would interfere with the administration of the Colonial Army policy of the Department, the Secretary would doubtless refuse to make any change in the foreign service of the Army.

Recommendations by the Navy and the Marine Corps personnel boards will be consolidated in one bill when they are presented to the new Congress in December next. This makes it necessary to rewrite some of the provisions of the Department's personnel bill as it was introduced in the last Congress. Under the direction of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Roosevelt, both boards are now endeavoring to formulate a bill which will provide for both branches of the Service. As we have previously stated, two brigadier generals will be recommended for the Marine Corps. This recommendation, it is understood, will be approved by the Secretary of the Navy and sent to Congress. There will also be important provisions covering the staff as well as the line of the Marine Corps. Three tentative plans for these changes have been formulated, and as soon as the Navy Board has completed the changes in its section of the bill these will be submitted to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Just at present the Army detail system is being looked upon with great favor. It is urged that as the Marine Corps frequently serves in the field with the Army its organization should be conformed to the larger land force where it is possible with-

out interfering with its efficiency when afloat. Another scheme that is being proposed is for the absorption of the staff by the line so that all Marine Corps officers will be on a single list.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, after making a careful inspection of the Panama Canal garrison, has reached the conclusion that the canal strip should be placed on the same basis as Hawaii and the Philippines, and he recommends that it be created into a department. It is understood that the change is to be made as soon as the details of the organization can be worked out. Ultimately it will be necessary to build new barracks for the Infantry and make some changes in the stations of the mobile Army. The old quarters for the civilian employees now occupied by the troops are too widely distributed and are not located at points of strategic importance. The arrangement for their occupation was also undesirable because of the great amount of work that would be required for their maintenance; so the present quarters will eventually be replaced by permanent structures. The transport Buford will sail for Panama June 25, with Company M, Engineers, the telegraph company of the Signal Corps, and 134 recruits to fill out the organizations now stationed on the canal. Three pack trains will also be sent on the Buford to the canal. In all probability no American horses will be sent to Panama, as it has been decided that the climate is not congenial to them; even the American mule will not thrive there. The pack train which is sent on the Buford will consist of small Mexican mules purchased on the border. South American or Spanish mules will be used on the canal. It is thought that South American small horses or ponies will be substituted for American horses in mounting the Cavalry stationed on the canal. Three motor trucks have been purchased, which will be used by the mobile Army. It is expected that motors will be used extensively by the Army on the canal.

The indications are that Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N., will be appointed Chief of Naval Operations under the recent Naval Appropriation Act. At least it is stated upon the highest authority that the place will be offered to him by the Secretary of the Navy. Though inferior in rank to the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, the Chief of Naval Operations will have an authority which will be a nearer approach to that of a Chief of Staff than has ever been known before in the history of the Navy. It will be a highly responsible position, as under the new Chief of Naval Operations the Secretary of the Navy will put into effect his reorganization scheme. Even if Secretary Daniels in reorganizing the Navy should not formally confer upon Admiral Winslow authority similar to that held by the Chief of Staff in the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations will eventually attain that prominence in the Navy. With very little change in the organization he will become the military head of the Navy. Sooner or later the Secretary will depend largely upon the advice of the Chief of Naval Operations in shaping his policy.

The next important decision that the Secretary of the Navy will be called upon to make will be as to the selection of a Commander-in-Chief for the Asiatic Fleet to succeed Admiral Walter C. Cowles, who retires in July. For this place the names of Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and Capt. Albert D. Winterhalter, Aid for Matériel, are being mentioned most frequently. Captain Winterhalter July. For this place the names of Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and Capt. A. D. Winterhalter, Aid for Matériel, are being mentioned most frequently. Captain Winterhalter will be promoted in May, and will thus become eligible for the command. The appointment is made more desirable by the fact that the commander of the Asiatic Fleet becomes an admiral while he is afloat. The Charleston will be sent to the fleet as flagship and will be in command of Comdr. Martin E. Trench, who is now on duty at the Navy Department in the Bureau of Navigation.

Although it will require a year to give it a complete test, the indications are that G.O. 110 is materially decreasing desertions in the Navy. The scheme under the order of placing enlisted men on probation for overstaying their leaves and for other offenses seems to have a very beneficial effect. The desertions in July, 1914, were 222; in August, 1914, 360; and in September of the same year, 310. When the order was put into effect in October there was 259 desertions; in November they dropped to 193. Since that month the desertions have been as follows: December, 153; January, 176; February, 84; and all records were broken in March, when there were only fifty-four desertions.

We announced last week the purpose of the Navy Department with reference to the admission of graduates of the Naval Academy to the Pay Corps of the Navy. It is understood that several members of the June class at the Academy have already asked to be commissioned in the corps. Between the graduates and the enlisted men of the Navy there will be no room in the Pay Corps for the appointment of civilians.

The German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm was moved into drydock at Newport News, Va., April 19 for the Naval Board's survey, on which will be based the time to be allowed for making the cruiser seaworthy.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

There has been an increase of activity in the western and a decrease in the eastern theater of war. Interest, however, still centers in the eastern. This is partly due to reports indicating a renewal or increase of activity in the Caucasus and in Turkey, which may materially affect the situation of Russia.

EASTERN THEATER.

According to a communication published by the Russian Minister of War on April 19 the object of the Russian advance into the Carpathians upon the fall of Peremysh was to be attained before the melting of the snow began to make the roads bad, and consisted simply in developing the position of the Russians commanding the entrances to the Hungarian plains; in other words, in improving the slight advantage which the Russians had in the possession of a single pass through the Carpathians, the Dukla. The object then was, not to invade Hungary nor to seize the passes through its mountain border, but to secure a better point or line of vantage from which to proceed to those operations. A plan disclosed after the event should always be received with suspicion or reservation. Accepting this modest one, however, as the real one, let us ask ourselves, Was it executed? The first question is answered in the report as follows: "... ten days after the commencement of our offensive the bravery of our troops permitted us to complete the task which we had undertaken and we possessed ourselves of the principal chain of the Carpathians on a front of 120 kilometers [seventy-two miles] between Reghetov and Volosate." From one point of view this looks like an understatement of what was really accomplished. The Russians hold not only the ridge of the Carpathians between the points mentioned, but also considerable territory on the south side of it. Their line in Hungary runs apparently, from west to east, as follows: From the Bartfeld Pass down the Ondava River to Sztoprok, thence eastward through Puczas, Wirawa, Telepovec, Luella, Smolnik, Nagy-Polena, and thence passing near Orosz-Patak northeastward across the Carpathian ridge to Volosate, or Wolosate. Of these points, the one furthest in Hungary is Sztoprok, twelve miles from the nearest point of the border as the crow flies. The area enclosed by the Russian line in Hungary and the Carpathians is, by rough calculation, about 350 square miles. But this is unimportant, except so far as it conduces to the attainment of the forementioned object, the development of the vantage ground secured by the Russians in the Dukla Pass. This it does by forming a sort of screen behind which movements may be executed in secrecy south of the passes, or on Hungarian territory. The great achievement of the Russians is their establishment of a force, as we pointed out a week ago, south of the ridge and between the railroads that traverse the Lupkow and the Uzsok Passes. It does not appear that they have made any progress during the week towards either of these lines. They seem, however, to have possession of the Lupkow Pass and the other passes west of the Uzsok. Their object being what it is, they need consider here but the one objective, the railroad to Uzsok Pass. Not only they checked in their movement towards this line, and their attempts about the pass to drive or maneuver the Austrians out of it, but the latter have in advance or north of the Carpathians a force about as far in Galician territory as the Russians have in Hungarian. This Austrian force is between Tucholka and Kozciowa, about ten miles from the border. The Austrians hold about fifty-four miles of the Carpathian ridge as against the seventy-two held by the Russians, and they inclose within their line and the border about 300 square miles, as against the 350 inclosed by the Russians. But while the Russian force in Hungary is the outer detachment, forming the extreme flank as well as front of their army, the Austrians in Galicia are covered and more or less protected on their right by forces operating in Eastern Galicia and Bukovina. The most advanced of these appears to be at Ottynia, thirteen miles southeast of Stanislaw. The Austrian front extends from the Beskid Pass about due east to the Dniester, follows this stream to the Russian province of Bessarabia, and the border of this territory to the frontier of Rumania. But this is not all. According to Russian report, the Austrians attacked Gorlice, about nine miles north of Bartfeld Pass, and three miles from the east and west railroad in rear of the Russian army, and according to Austrian or German report the Austrians crossed the Biala River at Cieskowice, twelve miles further to the rear, on the railroad to Tarnow, where that road joins the railroad from Cracow through Peremysh and Lemberg. It is unofficially reported that the Austrians have brought artillery to bear upon Tarnow, making that place untenable to the Russians. Taking all these conditions into consideration, it cannot be said that the Russians have successfully executed their plan of developing their position in the Carpathian Mountains. It remains to be seen whether they can yet do so, whether their opponents are not taking advantage of the comparative immobility of the Russians due to the bad condition of the roads by concentrating a preponderance of force against them at one or more vulnerable points by means of railroads. The reports of success on the defensive, with little or no reference to the offensive, may be a calculated preparation of the public mind for a general withdrawal, at least of the forces in Hungary.

In Poland the condition of the roads has kept the situation generally unchanged. The Russians report that an attempt made by the Germans to advance against Ossowetz failed, also that the Germans have increased their activity in the districts of Mariampol and Kalwarya, from which it may be inferred that the Germans are not relaxing their pressure on the enemy in this quarter.

In retaliation for dropping bombs on Insterburg and Gumbinnen, undefended towns in East Prussia, the Germans dropped 150 bombs on the railroad junction of Bjelostok, in Poland. Nineteen civilians were killed and wounded; the material damage done was considerable. On the same day Russian airplanes bombed the railway station at the East Prussian town of Soldau, near the Polish border.

SOUTHEASTERN THEATER OF WAR.

At El Arish, in the northeastern corner of Egypt, a Turkish camp was bombed by a French cruiser. The fire was directed by a hydroplane. At Akka, on the coast of Syria, a French war vessel destroyed a railroad bridge. El Sirr, in the Sinai Peninsula, about twenty-five miles south of El Arish, was the object of a reconnaissance by three British aeroplanes. From 150 to 200 tents were seen, but no troops between this point and the Suez Canal. The British report that the Turkish force defeated near Shaiba, in Mesopotamia, comprised two divisions of regular infantry with twenty-two guns, irrespectively of Arab tribesmen, that they retreated beyond Hattabi, fifty miles from Basra. The number of British lost is reported as 700; the number engaged is not reported. In the Caucasus and northern Turkey

the Turks are turning on the Russians in a counter offensive.

WESTERN THEATER.

Bomb dropping from aeroplanes continues. The French have lost their most distinguished aviator, Lieutenant Garros. He was forced to land behind the German lines and so was taken prisoner.

The British have scored another success by the occupation of Hill 60, about two miles south of Tillebeke, east of Ypres. The gain made was on a front of only 300 yards. The depth is not officially reported. The French claim gains between the Aisne and the Oise and between the Meuse and the Moselle. The Germans report their occupation of Emberménil, east of Nancy. The French do not confirm nor can they be said generally to deny the claims made by the Germans, but they seem to reduce them to comparatively small proportions. One can always report a gain if one is careful, when repulsed, not to retire quite to where one started from. This principle seems to be acted on a good deal in the western theater of war. Thus at Four de Paris, in the Argonne, the French report a gain of ninety yards; the Germans a French attack as having failed. The Germans admit having lost some ground at Notre Dame de Lorette, north of Arras—a space about sixty yards long by fifty deep. Both sides claim a small gain at Perthes. On the whole it would seem that the Allies, who have been forcing the fighting, have gained more ground in France than the Germans, but, admitting all their claims, their progress is hardly perceptible, so to speak, to the naked eye.

The British offensive in northern France and the French in the Woëvre district seem both to be directed against German communications. The points to be isolated are the manufacturing center of Lille and the strategic salient cutting the railroad from Verdun south, at St. Mihiel. But if these operations are to succeed they must be pushed with vigor and continuity. The German defense must be broken; it cannot be nibbled away.

At Maizières-les-Metz, nine miles north of Metz, the French dropped forty bombs on the central power house. According to French report, a French aeroplane bombarded a number of wagon trains in Baden and two little places called Lorrüch and Leopoldshöhe, in that state; also Rothweil, in Württemberg, and Freiburg, in Breisgau. At Rothweil ten bombs were dropped on the powder factory. The French report that a huge red flame shot up from it, enveloped in dense smoke. The Germans report that the material damage done was slight, but two persons were killed and one wounded.

In Alsace the French have made some progress eastward towards Metz, aiming apparently at Colmar. They repelled a German attack at Klein Reichs Ackerkopf, also at Hartmanns Weilerkopf. The Germans claim a gain at the latter place of 100 yards. The advance of the French in this province was but partially offset by a German movement or demonstration westward about Avricourt and Emberménil, the occupation of which has been already mentioned.

OPERATIONS AT DARDANELLES.

Although the official veil of secrecy is still drawn over the actual operations of the Allies against the fortifications in the Dardanelles, unofficial reports of a reliable nature show that British and French transports have been arriving at the port of Mudros, on Lemnos Island, in the Aegean Sea, off the entrance to the Dardanelles Straits. The number of troops assembled is said to aggregate some 30,000. A renewal of the bombardment, to support a land attack, may now be heard of any day, and the attack will probably develop into the most serious yet undertaken.

Since our last issue some stirring events have been made known by British and Turkish official reports concerning the daring attempt of the Turks to torpedo a large British transport, the destruction of a Turkish torpedoboot and the grounding and destruction of a British submarine.

The British Admiralty on April 18 stated that the British transport Manitou was attacked by the Turkish torpedoboot Demir Hissar in the vicinity of the island of Chios on the morning of April 17. Three torpedoes were launched at the transport, but it was said none of them found its mark. The appearance of the Turkish craft was the signal for a concentration of British warships in the vicinity. Led by the cruiser Minerva, a squadron of destroyers attacked the Turkish ship, drove it ashore and destroyed it. Another report issued by the Admiralty April 19 shows that twenty-four men were drowned, instead of one hundred, as first reported, and that twenty-seven others are missing. The transport itself was not damaged. The loss of life was due, it was said, to the capsizing of one boat in the water and another while being lowered, owing to the breaking of a davit. It seems probable the men lost were soldiers being disembarked. The Manitou, one of the large Atlantic Transport Line steamships taken over by the British Admiralty, made her last appearance in New York Harbor on Jan. 19, when she steamed for London, with Captain Tribe in command. She is of 6,849 tons and is 475.5 feet in length and 52.2 feet in breadth. Her capacity as a troopship is about one thousand men.

In the opinion of military experts in London the attack on the transport Manitou indicates that the allied fleet has withdrawn from its advanced position before Smyrna and, further, that in addition to land operations against the straits proper the plan of operations formulated by the Allies contemplates a serious land demonstration against Smyrna and an advance on the Dardanelles overland from the Asiatic side. While the bombardment of the straits was actively progressing some weeks ago a strong Anglo-French fleet advanced to within striking distance of the Smyrna fortifications and for several days maintained a vigorous fire against them. The fact that a Turkish torpedoboot could reach Chios and attack a transport off that island seems to show that the warships had retired from before Smyrna's defenses. Chios lies to the south of Mitylene Island, with the entrance to the Gulf of Smyrna between the two, and is approximately sixty miles from the city itself.

A Chios despatch to Lloyd's News says there were five Germans, including the captain, among the crew of thirty on board the Turkish torpedoboot. According to the report to the Governor of Chios the Demir Hissar slipped out of the Dardanelles a month ago and had since been lurking in coves along the Asiatic shore, waiting for a chance to destroy any troopships which might appear. Having launched two torpedoes at the Manitou, the second of which, according to the men's account, did damage to the vessel, they were obliged to make off hastily as the troopship's signals for help brought two cruisers bearing down on them. Finding flight hopeless the commander of the torpedoboot eventually ran his boat aground on a sandy beach near Komi, in the Bay of Kalamuti. The Turks assert the cruiser fired on them while they were scrambling ashore, but this statement is denied by the

Greek coast guard to whom they surrendered. The Governor of Chios had them sent to Kastro, where they were interned. On their march through the streets they were insulted by crowds of Greek refugees, whose rage was mainly vented against the Germans. The Turkish official statement says that after the torpedoboot ran aground her crew blew her up to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

The British submarine E-15, one of the latest types, according to the British official report ran ashore April 17 off Kephez Point in the Dardanelles. Seven of her crew were lost. The remaining twenty-four (the full crew numbered thirty-one men), including three officers, were rescued by the Turks and made prisoners. One of the men rescued, according to an official statement issued at Constantinople, is the former Vice Consul at Dardanelles. The E-15 was completed after the war began. She had four torpedo tubes, two 12-pound guns and developed sixteen knots on the surface and ten knots when submerged. Her displacement was 700 tons. The E-15 was attempting a difficult reconnaissance of the mine field in Kephez Bay when her nose ran into the mud after a dive.

A daring and successful effort to destroy the E-15 was made by British picket boats, as told in the following official announcement from the Admiralty:

"The submarine E-15, which grounded on Kephez Point last Saturday, appears to have been in danger of falling into the enemy's hands in a serviceable condition. Great efforts were made by the Turks to secure her. Attempts to destroy her by long range fire of battleships failed. During the night of the 18th two picket boats—that of the Triumph, under Lieut. Comdr. Eric Robinson, who commanded the expedition, assisted by Lieut. Arthur Brooke Webb, R.N.R., and Midsn. John Woolley, and that of the Majestic, under Lieut. Claude Godwin, both manned by volunteer crews—attacked the submarine. The boats were subjected to a very heavy fire, estimated at more than two hundred rounds, from Fort No. 8, which was only a few hundred yards distant, and a number of small guns at short range. Notwithstanding this, the submarine was torpedoed and rendered useless. The Majestic's picket boat was holed and sunk, but the crew were saved by the other boat, and the only casualty was one man, who died of wounds. Vice Admiral de Robeck speaks in the highest terms of all concerned in this gallant enterprise. Lieut. Comdr. Eric Robinson has been promoted to commander by the Admiralty, and a report has been called for on the individual services of other officers and men with a view to their recognition."

A Turkish official statement received through Berlin and Amsterdam April 19 says of the loss of the E-15, which had attempted to reconnoiter the Kephez mine field: "The submarine started from Tenedos at midnight, entered the Dardanelles at twenty minutes after two o'clock in the morning and dived at half-past two o'clock in order to avoid the searchlights. Carried forward by the strong current, it grounded four hours later, with conning tower showing out of the water. The Turkish batteries opened fire. The first shell struck the bridge and killed the captain. The second shell hit the chamber containing the electrical machines, and the crew were obliged to leave the craft. The Turkish batteries, however, continued to fire. Three of the crew were killed and seven were wounded. Three hostile air machines, learning of the fate of the submarine, flew over the straits and threw bombs at the periscope and conning tower in an attempt to keep the submarine from falling into Turkish hands. About the same time Turkish troops set out in boats to save the craft and crew. The wounded British sailors were taken to a hospital, where they received attention."

It was officially announced at Constantinople April 21 that during Sunday night, April 18, six hostile torpedoboots attempted to penetrate the Dardanelles. They were sighted by the Turkish forts and two were hit by shells. All then withdrew hurriedly.

The Sofia correspondent of the London Daily Mail, in a message dated April 20, states that Bulgarian witnesses saw Enos bombarded by the allied fleet and that fugitives from Enos reported the landing of British troops there. This is supported by the German wireless press bureau, which quoted the Tages Zeitung as saying twenty thousand British troops had been landed at Enos. Enos is Turkey's most southwesterly port on the Aegean Sea. According to a German despatch from Berlin, April 22, 300,000 French, British and Russian soldiers are to co-operate in a campaign against Constantinople. "It is expected," says the despatch, "that the Allies will bring 150,000 men from Egypt and that Russia will concentrate an equal number in the north. The main question is whether the Balkan states, especially Greece, will join the Allies. If not the attack on Constantinople is regarded as certain to fail."

Mr. Augagneur, the French Minister of Marine, told a representative of the Havas Agency April 22 the public would be wrong in thinking the operations in the Dardanelles had been suspended. "The French navy," Mr. Augagneur added, "never has thought the straits could be forced without long preparation, but it has always believed, and is more than ever convinced, that the undertaking is perfectly feasible, and before long the object so ardently desired will be attained."

SALVAGING THE SUBMARINE F-4.

The Navy Department has received a report from Rear Admiral C. B. T. Moore, U.S.N., commandant of the naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, covering the operations relative to the salvage of the U.S. submarine F-4. The report deals with the efforts to rescue the crew from the time the submarine went to her fate on March 25, and covering the work of endeavoring to raise the vessel up to and including April 6.

The facts of the operations noted in the report have all been previously given in our columns. Rear Admiral Moore also states that the details of the work are being carried out by Naval Constr. Julius A. Furer and Lieut. C. E. Smith, the commanding officer of the Submarine Division. Rear Admiral Moore also says: "There is no positive information at hand upon which to base a reliable theory as to the cause of the accident, but it is believed by the submarine experts here that the men in the boat were killed by some sort of an internal explosion. They believe that had there been one man left alive he could have made signals or blown the tanks, and thus caused the submarine to rise. It would be needless for the commandant to attempt to express the deep sorrow that he feels over such a tragedy, as he could not adequately express his feeling in any language known to him."

While working at a depth of two hundred feet in connection with raising the submarine F-4, William F. Loughman, diver, became entangled in the lines attached to the submarine on April 17, but was released after heroic efforts lasting nearly four hours. Loughman was brought slowly to the surface and rested at a depth of ninety feet to avoid too rapid a change of air pressure. He was unharmed after his trying experience. Lough-

man was lowered just after ten o'clock and was being brought to the surface when he became entangled. Frank Crilly, another expert diver, was hastily sent down to aid Loughman. Both divers worked vigorously to disengage the lines to the submarine from the air tube and line attached to Loughman's apparatus. Finally Crilly signaled that Loughman was clear. Crilly was brought to the surface without any serious effects. The submarine was raised twelve feet early on April 19 and towed inshore until it rested on the upward inclining bottom. The salving crew postponed further work until the lifting tackle is strengthened. The satisfactory work done thus far in towing the submarine, it is believed, will make unnecessary the pontoon methods of raising her.

Rear Admiral Moore, U.S.N., commandant of the U.S. naval station at Honolulu, notified the Navy Department April 22 that William F. Laughman, who became entangled in the lines attached to the F-4 while diving for the lost submarine, has pneumonia, but is expected to recover. Rear Admiral Moore reported that a fourth cable line has now been attached to the submarine and efforts to raise the vessel would soon be resumed. The plan is to gradually draw the F-4 into shallow water and then hoist it to the surface.

ATLANTIC FLEET REVIEW.

The revised schedule of the movements of the Atlantic Fleet, which includes the review in the Hudson River May 17, is as follows:

April 30—Secretary Daniels leaves Washington on the Mayflower for Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay, to witness the fleet target practice.

May 1 and 2—Secretary Daniels sees the fleet at target practice.

May 5—The Atlantic Fleet, having finished target practice, leaves Hampton Roads for New York city.

May 10—The submarine flotilla arrives at New York city.

May 9 to 17—The fleet and all its auxiliaries will be anchored in the North River, while the officers and enlisted men will have a week of shore liberty.

May 17—President Wilson, Secretary Daniels and other high officials review the fleet in the North River.

May 18—Parade of the men of the fleet through the streets of New York city.

May 19—Secretary Daniels and fleet officers attend launching of the dreadnought Arizona at the New York Navy Yard.

May 19—The fleet steams out of New York Harbor to engage in ten days of maneuvers in Narragansett Bay.

June 1 to 20—Vessels of the fleet go to their home navy yards for docking, loading of ammunition and stores, and steaming trials.

June 20—The fleet, accompanied by destroyers, submarines and auxiliaries, goes from the navy yards to Hampton Roads.

June 23—Review of the fleet at Hampton Roads as it starts for San Francisco.

June 23—The fleet leaves Hampton Roads for the Panama Canal en route to the San Francisco Exposition.

July 4—Official opening of the Panama Canal with fleet ceremonies on Gatun Lake.

The review on May 17 will be followed by a water carnival at night, and a land parade probably the next day, May 18. Bluejackets and marines from the fleet will march through Fifth avenue with Regulars from harbor posts and probably troops from the New York National Guard, and other organizations yet to be determined.

The exact number of war craft to be assembled at New York has not been decided, but virtually all the battle-ships, many of the cruisers, gunboats and destroyers attached to the fleet, and some of the submarines and auxiliaries will be ordered out. It is now planned to have the fleet complete target practice at Tangier Sound by May 5 or 6, and leave about the 8th for New York.

The bluejackets and marines will be given a week's shore leave there from May 9 to 16. The submarines to be brought up for the parade will reach New York May 10.

The review and parade ashore over, the fleet will pass out of New York Harbor, not later than May 20, for Narragansett Bay for ten days' maneuvers, with Newport as a base.

Between June 1 and 21 the vessels will go to their home yards for docking, supplies and steaming trials. The next rendezvous will be in Hampton Roads soon after June 21, and not later than June 25 the fleet will steam out of the Roads for San Francisco by way of the Panama Canal.

Maneuvering en route, the ships, it is expected, will pass through the canal July 4.

Lieut. Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, N.G.N.Y., is chairman of Mayor Mitchell's committee which will have in hand the welcome New York city is to give the Atlantic Fleet.

Other members of Mayor Mitchell's committee include Gen. T. H. Bingham, U.S.A., Comdr. J. D. J. Kelley, U.S.N., Gens. J. F. O'Ryan, G. W. Wingate, Howard Carroll and George R. Dyer, N.Y., and Col. Daniel Appleton, N.G.N.Y.

THE NAVY'S NEW AIRCRAFT.

Bids for the dirigibles for the Navy were opened at the Navy Department on April 20. The bids were requested on the basis of furnishing one or two dirigibles, the right being reserved by the Government to accept bids on either basis.

The general specifications required that the dirigibles should be of the non-rigid type and should be about 175 feet long by 50 feet high and 35 feet wide, with a useful load of about 2,000 pounds.

It is specified that the dirigibles must have a speed of twenty-five miles per hour or more, and to be capable of rising 3,000 feet without disposing of ballast. The following bids were received:

Stanley Yale Beach, 125 East Twenty-third street, New York, N.Y.—One machine, \$29,876; two machines, \$58,552. (This bid was submitted without a guarantee.)

American Dirigible Balloon Syndicate, Inc., 290 Madison avenue, New York, N.Y.—One machine, \$41,000; one machine (larger), \$45,000.

The Connecticut Aircraft Company, 42 Church street, New Haven, Conn.—One machine, \$45,636.25; two machines, \$82,215.12.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.—One machine, \$200,000. (This bid is subject to a reduction which will make the total cost to the Government equal to the cost of the machine to the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company plus fifty per cent. The amount entered as the bid is the maximum to be charged under any condition.)

A Navy Department press notice says of the aircraft bids: "This marks another step in the development of our air navy. The office of aeronautics considers that the dirigible is to be the king-fisher of the submarine. The aeroplane rapidly scouting the seas off our harbors

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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and around our fleet discovers the enemy's submarines. The dirigibles from the shore stations or from the dirigible ships of the fleet, thus warned by the aeroplane scouts, proceed to the attack of the submarines; dropping on them heavy bombs fitted with fuses to explode on hitting or after sinking to a certain depth. A fifty-pound bomb successfully hitting a submarine or exploding under water near one will destroy these underwater craft. The dirigibles will also in a similar manner countermine the mine fields of an enemy. Our destroyers and scouts must protect the dirigible from the anti-aircraft guns of the enemy's ships, also our aeroplanes must fight off the enemy's aircraft that wants to attack our dirigible. These two first dirigibles are of the smallest size that will be serviceable for training and experiment to develop officers and men for this service and obtain the necessary experience to produce a large fleet dirigible. These small dirigibles will also develop the manufacture of modern dirigibles in this country, which is a new departure for our aircraft designers and manufacturers."

OUR FLEET IN HAMPTON ROADS.

In a letter from Old Point Comfort, Va., of April 12, David S. Barry says in the Providence Daily Journal:

"Admiral Fletcher and many of the ranking officers of the many ships under his command were at breakfast at the hotel on shore when the Kronprinz Wilhelm went sailing by the American fighters, but they had no word of reproach when they were told that the bluejackets and marines lined the rail on every one of Uncle Sam's big fleet and cheered lustily in honor of the officers and crew of the foreign ship who had performed feats that every sailor of whatever navy recognizes as deeds of valor.

"The bluejackets and marines are themselves itching for a fight with somebody, and they wouldn't do a thing to the Kronprinz Wilhelm or any belligerent ship that would try to slip out of Newport News or any other American port the way they slipped by their enemy at the Capes—those who are, theoretically, 'masters of the seas.' But as long as the United States is a neutral nation, her soldiers and sailors feel free to cheer when they please, and just at present it is the gallantry of the German sailors that meets their approbation. So they let the cheers roll out without stopping to argue about who is right and who is wrong."

Suggesting that the Secretary of the Navy in his coming visit to the fleet should encourage the officers and men, big and little, to talk freely with him, Mr. Barry says: "The Secretary will learn, for instance, if he will talk freely with the officers and men, and urge them to talk freely to him, that every man in the fleet, from the admiral right straight down, is back of Admiral Fiske in his row with the Secretary over matters of policy, a row that has disorganized the Department and caused Admiral Fiske to resign as Aid for Operations. The week-end visit of a battle fleet, just returned from a three months winter's cruise in the south, is a jollification and reunion that every American citizen should mix up in at least once in a lifetime. He may be shocked at some things, but on the whole the experience will do him good and make him feel prouder of the U.S. Navy and more than ever eager to see it brought up to the

standard of efficiency set for it by those who believe that the time of peace is the time to prepare for war and that the United States, above all nations of the world, should be prepared at all times to defend herself from the aggressions of a possible foreign foe. Our Navy is admitted to be all right in many respects, but the complaint is that it neither goes far enough nor is maintained at the standard it is officially proclaimed to have reached.

"Just now," we are told, "the one overshadowing subject of discussion among the personnel of the fleet is whether the trip to the San Francisco Exposition, with the accompanying parade of ships through the Panama Canal, is to start in July, according to schedule. There is great difference of opinion, but the majority of officers and men appear to believe that because of the uncertainty as to whether it would be safe to send the ships through the cut, whether, in fact, they could get through it, will soon be decided and officially announced that in view of the European war it would not be altogether prudent to take the ships from the Atlantic coast just at present."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S.S. Arizona will be launched on June 19, 1915, at the New York Navy Yard. On the invitation of the Secretary of the Navy, the Governor of Arizona has nominated Miss Esther Ross, the daughter of Mr. W. W. Ross, of Prescott, Ariz., to act as sponsor, and Miss Ross has been so designated by the Department.

The U.S. fuel ship Maumee was successfully launched at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., April 17, 1915.

SYSTEMATIC SAVING

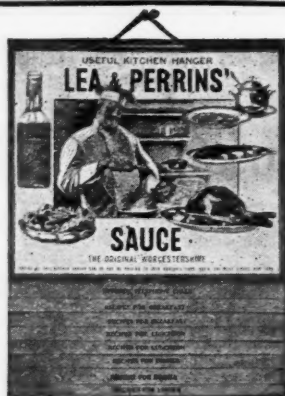
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All men engaged in the national defense will appreciate

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

because it keeps the stomach right. It aids digestion and adds snap to many a dish.

WELSH RAREBIT—Place $\frac{1}{2}$ pound grated cheese in a small saucepan with 2 table-spoons milk or beer and 1 teaspoon Lea & Perrins' Sauce, pinch red pepper and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon made mustard, and stir over fire until smooth. Pour over hot buttered toast and serve at once. 1 or 2 egg yolks may be added before serving. The egg makes it richer and prevents the cheese hardening so quickly.

This vessel, a sister ship to the Kanawha, was authorized by the Act of Aug. 22, 1912; limit of cost, \$1,140,000. The yard estimates for the construction, based on those for the Kanawha, were \$1,125,174. Report from the yard dated March 1, 1915, indicates the Maumee will be built at a cost about \$135,000 less than the above estimates; that is, at a total cost of less than \$1,000,000. The keel of the Maumee was laid in July, 1914, and the hull was ready for launching about six months from that date, but as the ways were not needed the vessel was kept on the ways to economize in the handling of material. The Department on April 19 authorized the construction of Fuel Ship No. 15, authorized by Act of March 3, 1915, at the navy yard, Mare Island. The limit of cost of this vessel is \$1,140,000, and the yard estimates are \$999,723. The Mare Island Navy Yard has made an excellent showing in shipbuilding. Beginning with the Prometheus in 1904, construction of the Jupiter, Palos, Monocacy, Kanawha, Maumee, Destroyer No. 68 and Fuel Ship No. 15 have been authorized at this yard. Of these the Prometheus, Jupiter, Palos and Monocacy are in service, the Kanawha and Maumee are nearing completion, and Destroyer No. 68 and Fuel Ship No. 15 are yet to be started.

The North Dakota, now at the Norfolk Yard, has been ordered to rejoin her division—the First Division, Atlantic Fleet.

The Neptune, now at Hampton Roads, has been ordered to the Norfolk Yard for repairs.

The D-1, D-2 and D-3, now at Norfolk, have been ordered to proceed to Annapolis, where they will base until further orders.

The final trials and inspection of the U.S. submarines K-3 and K-4, built by the Electric Boat Company at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, have been held at San Diego, Cal., and advices from there state that the two vessels maintained their full contract speed without difficulty and without accident or breakdown to the engines or other machinery.

Mayor Victor Mravlag, of Elizabeth, N.J., announced April 22 that the Samuel L. Moore Sons Corporation, a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Company, had completed plans for the erection of a shipbuilding plant on Staten Island Sound below First street. The Board of Works has been asked by the corporation to authorize the abandonment of Franklin street, from Front to First street, so that the land may be used as a site where ships for the U.S. Government will be constructed. The site was formerly occupied by the Lewis Nixon Crescent Ship Yard Company. Frederick Conlin, president of the Moore Corporation, said that the successful operation of the plans depended on the favorable action of the Board of Works on the request to close certain streets and on the extension of the realty operations of the company. He said that if the plans were carried out more than 1,000 men would be employed in the new shipyards.

The instructive course of lectures at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., for officers of the U.S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps, which began on April 16, will be continued as follows: "Mines and Mine Defense," by Capt. Logan Feland, April 30; "Sanitation," by Surg. D. N. Carpenter, U.S.N., May 1; "Battle and Fire Control of Fixed Defenses," by Capt. A. L. Rhoades, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., May 7; "Battle, Fire and Searchlight Commands," by Captain Rhoades, May 8; "Air Craft and Advance Bases," by Capt. M. L. Bristol, U.S.N., May 14; "Field Artillery of Advance Base Brigade," Major C. P. Summerall, Field Art., U.S.A., May 15; "The Mobile Defenses of the Advance Base," by Col. J. A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., May 21; "International Law and Its Application to Advance Bases," by Capt. H. S. Knapp, U.S.N., May 29; "Searchlights for Advance Bases and Their Uses," by 1st Lieut. H. C. Judson, U.S.M.C., June 5, and "Use of Advance Base by Torpedo Flotilla," by Comdr. D. W. Knox, U.S.N., June 18. The lectures were arranged for by Col. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., commandant of the Marine Corps advance base school. Officers giving previous lectures and the subjects covered were the following: "Fire Control," by Capt. A. S. Williams, U.S.M.C.; "The Signal Company," by Capt. R. B. Creech, U.S.M.C., and "The Fixed Defenses of Advance Bases," by Lieut. Col. C. G. Long, U.S.M.C.

"The Soldier's Handbook for Use in the Field," written by Major Henry W. Carpenter, U.S.M.C., retired, is a very useful work intended primarily for the use of non-commissioned officers and privates of the U.S. Volunteers in time of war. It will, however, be found of great use to enlisted men of the Army and the National Guard, and also of the Marine Corps, in time of peace, as the book is filled with information in brief form which affects their duties. The little book, which is of seventy-two pages, does not treat of the art and science of war, nor does it go fully into the matters on which it touches. It gives, however, in concise form, a few of the important elements of the profession of arms which are ordinarily acquired by the professional soldier only by the experience of years of service. Among other things, the book touches on the organization of the Army, discipline, military etiquette, guard duty, scouting, the rifle, the horse, the camp, and first aid to the wounded. Several members of the General Staff have

written letters to Major Carpenter commending his book in the highest terms. Major Carpenter has culled from his long service all of the essentials that an untrained civilian must master upon entering the Service. It ought to be of inestimable value to students who expect to attend the summer company. The book is published by the Carnahan Press, Washington, D.C.

The Telefunken wireless stations at Sayville, L.I., used by the German government for communication between their country and the United States, has been increased from a 35-kilowatt plant to one of 100 kilowatts. Radio inspectors from the Department of Commerce have inspected the new plant and on their recommendation, it is understood, a permit will be issued to the controlling corporation, the Atlantic Communication Company. The change in power was necessary to overcome climatic conditions. Inclement weather has interfered with the sending and receiving of messages from the Sayville station with the powerful government station at Nauen, Germany. The stations are 4,000 miles apart. The line is the only means left to Germany for communication with the outside world since her cables were severed by the British. The present 200-foot towers at the station must now be replaced by 500-foot towers. The reconstructed plant will be one of the most powerful in the world. It is understood that the entire plant was manufactured in Germany.

The Lake Torpedoboot Company, the Bridgeport Post reports, has recently purchased twenty-seven additional lots of land near its plant in Bridgeport, Conn., where the company's holdings now exceed fifteen acres and 2,000 feet of water front. Fred B. Whitney, chairman and general counsel of the company, said that the Lake company has an immediate necessity for increased facilities to construct the Lake type of submarines, but was not in a position to affirm or deny rumors in relation to its foreign affairs. Each government keeps secret everything with regard to submarines. All submarine contractors are hedged in by circumstances unknown to any other business. The United States submarine contracts call for confidential relations that are enforced by Federal statutes, which involve a fine or imprisonment for any violation. It is difficult to draw the line in submarine matters and consequently the company's board of directors has not felt it prudent to give officers or employees any discretion, unless specifically authorized, to publicly discuss its affairs.

The collier Neptune, which has been undergoing extensive repairs at Norfolk, was reported disabled on April 19, when she was taking her trial trip. Although no official report has reached the Navy Department, it is understood that her turbine engine broke down. She was in such a condition that it was necessary to tow her into port. The Neptune is equipped with a reduction gear, but it is understood that there was no trouble in the operation of this feature of her machinery. She will, however, probably be the only ship in the Navy to be equipped with this gear if the electric drive proves to be the success on battleships that is anticipated. The electric drive system will better serve the purpose of a reduction gear, according to the opinion of officers at the Department.

The resignation of Paymr. James A. Bull, U.S.N., from the Navy has been accepted to take effect about Aug. 26, 1915. He was appointed in the Navy from California in May, 1903, and is at present on duty at Philadelphia, Pa.

COAST DEFENSE OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., April 20, 1915. The second game of the Terry-Wright officers' bowling series was played at Fort H. G. Wright April 10. As this match was won by the Fort Terry officers, the championship in this line of sports must be awarded to them. From Fort Terry were Capt. and Mrs. P. H. Worcester and their guest, Miss Averill, house guests of Captain Jordan over Sunday. Capt. G. L. Wertenbaker was guest of Capt. F. W. Stopford, Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Jacobs guests of Capt. J. P. Terrell, Capt. A. H. Barkley guest of Lieut. Abney Payne, and Lieutenant Samson and Dr. Bull guests of the "mess." The same evening, in honor of our guests, a delightful hop was given at the mine storehouse, to the strains of excellent music by the 11th Artillery band, under direction of Mr. Pervine. Preceding the hop Capt. and Mrs. G. I. Jones gave a dinner in honor of Capt. Floyd Kramer, of Fort McKinley, Me., and his fiancée, Miss Bevans, and for Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Stopford, Capt. G. L. Wertenbaker and Miss Florida Jones.

The bowling match and dance had been arranged for the previous week, but just before boat time a severe snow storm stopped all boats for the day. Capt. J. O. Steger returned from leave during the storm and was forced to remain in New London over night.

Mrs. George Ruhlen, jr., and son, George Ruhlen, 4th, have returned from a visit to Col. and Mrs. Ruhlen at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C. Mrs. G. L. Wertenbaker, who has been in Washington a month, has returned to Fort Terry.

The Misses Barrette were home from Bryn Mawr for the Easter holidays, Miss Catherine remaining longer and returning Friday, going to New York with Mrs. Barrette. Capt.

and Mrs. J. P. Terrell had the Auction Club April 9, the winners being Captain Stopford, Lieutenant Boatwright and Mr. La Forge. Dr. and Mrs. G. I. Jones were hosts April 16, the high scores being held by Mrs. Terrell, Lieutenants Richards and Davis.

Mrs. La Forge and Mrs. W. H. Weggenmann have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. C. Seaman, at Fort Monroe, for ten days. Miss Florida Jones has gone back to her home in Washington, after a delightful month's visit with her brother, Dr. G. I. Jones. Mrs. J. H. Pratt entertained the Bridge Club Wednesday. Guest prizes were given to Mrs. E. L. Glasgow and Mrs. J. P. Terrell. Club prizes went to Mrs. J. D. Barrette and Mrs. G. I. Jones.

Capt. Thomas L. Coles, O.D., on annual inspection of armament of this district, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Terrell. Capt. William Tidball arrived for station Saturday and has taken the former quarters of Capt. William Paterson. Lieut. and Mrs. Abney Payne had dinner April 8 for Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Boatwright, Miss Bevans and Lieut. L. B. Weeks. Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Boatwright gave a dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Stopford, Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Terrell, Capt. T. L. Coles, Lieut. and Mrs. George Ruhlen, jr. An early flying trip to New York was made by Captains Terrell, Barkley and Stopford and Lieut. Edward Montgomery on Friday. They attended a lecture at Governors Island in the afternoon and left at daybreak the next morning for home in Captain Terrell's machine. Miss Biddle and Miss Barrette returned to-day, after a delightful visit of a month to New York, Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Ord. Sergt. August Schindler died at Fort Terry Saturday in the hospital. He was stationed at Fort Michie for the previous three months. His remains were shipped to New Jersey. He left a wife.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, April 20, 1915.

Mrs. Hurd, of Topeka, Kas., has been visiting her nephew and niece, Capt. and Mrs. Dorsey Cullen, Capt. Omar W. Pinkston returned Monday after a four months' sick leave spent in Florida and Washington. Dr. C. W. Sale is occupying temporary quarters in the bachelor building. He will conduct the first detachment of recruits to Texas. Dr. Edwin P. Tignor left Sunday for his station at Fort Monroe.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush entertained at dinner Wednesday for Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Meador, of Atlanta, Capt. and Mrs. Olin, Capt. and Mrs. Snyder and Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Meador. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Capt. and Mrs. Cullen, Lieut. and Mrs. Randol and Lieut. and Mrs. Adams on Friday were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Quackenbush.

Major and Mrs. Henry H. Rutherford and Capt. and Mrs. Craig R. Snyder received at the hop Friday evening. Preceding the hop Capt. and Mrs. Hilden Olin gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Dodd, Major and Mrs. Rutherford, Capt. and Mrs. Beery and Capt. and Mrs. Biegler.

Capt. and Mrs. Craig R. Snyder had as dinner guests before the hop Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Meador, Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Meador, Lieut. and Mrs. Townes and Mr. and Mrs. Fillmore. The card club met Tuesday with Mrs. Ira A. Smith and prizes were won by Mesdames Mason, Rutherford, Thompson and Pinkston.

Mrs. John E. Townes gave a luncheon Tuesday for her sister, Mrs. Good, of Chattanooga, and Mesdames Rutherford, Randol, Thompson and Adams.

At parade, Tuesday morning, Col. George A. Dodd presented a silver loving cup, emblematic of the championship of the depot, to the 10th Recruit Company.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 20, 1915.

Mr. Alexander Van Rensselaer, vice president of the Navy League, held a conference at his home, Eighteenth and Walnut streets, Monday afternoon, urging the need of a big Navy. Among the speakers were Dr. Robert Johnson, Mr. Perry Belmont, of New York, Judge Willis Martin and W. M. Lewis, of Chicago. Among those present were Capt. W. S. Benson, of the navy yard, Capt. Fred Wise, U.S.M.C., Constructor Court, Lieutenant Strassberger, Lieutenant Commander Hunt, Governor Charles Miller, of Delaware, Rev. Floyd Tompkins, Messrs. Hartman Kuhn, E. T. Stotesbury, Theodore A. Cramp and many other representative people.

A farewell party was tendered to Naval Constr. and Mrs. E. G. Kintner at their home in Germantown last night. Among those who attended were Naval Constrs. and Mesdames Chantry, Gatewood and Weyerbacher. Mesdames Nelson P. Vulte and Robert E. Hoyt have returned from a trip to Old Point, where they met their respective husbands, Captain Vulte being on the Kansas and Dr. Hoyt being attached to the Minnesota.

The last dance of the season was given Friday night at the navy yard and proved an incentive for many delightful parties, both before and after. Commandant and Mrs. Benson entertained in honor of their daughter, Mrs. Kraft; Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Cyrus Radford, Mr. and Mrs. William Denegre, Miss Katherine Walsh, Lieut. Edward A. Osterman, Ensign George Marvel and Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Harris; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. T. Menner had a dinner of twelve covers in honor of Mrs. Frothingham and Miss Gwendolyn Frothingham, of New York; Lieut. and Mrs. Walter B. Decker had a dinner on the Chester, among their guests being Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Cochrane, Mrs. Ludlow, Mrs. Robert Norris, Miss Lillian Myers, of Montclair, N.J., who is their guest, Dr. Foster, Miss Barbara Rosasco, Paymaster Lathrop, Ensign Steinwachs, Ensign Mason, Mr. Hickman and Mr. Rosasco. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles A. Lutz, U.S.M.C., gave a buffet supper in honor of Mrs. H. H. Seelye, of Atlantic Beach, Fla., Mrs. Lutz's mother. They entertained about forty.

Miss Katherine Knight, of Newport, who has been extensively feted as the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. Lee Pryor, leaves to-day for Annapolis, to be one of the bridesmaids of Miss Anita Cressap and Ensign Ralph Davis on Thursday. Comdr. J. P. Hines and Mrs. Hines entertained at dinner on the Illinois Monday. Lieut. Austin S. Kibbee gave a dinner on the New Jersey Monday evening for Miss Mabel Brice. Among his guests were Naval Constrs. and Mesdames Court and Chantry, Mrs. Van Hook, Messrs. and Mesdames Augustus Heaton, Schwartz, Rambo, Brown and officers of the ship.

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those of the same vessels published in the complete table elsewhere in this issue:

Arctus, arrived at Guantanamo April 21.
Arkansas, sailed from Hampton Roads for New York April 22.
Leonidas, arrived April 19 at Colon.
Wheeling, sailed April 20 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for New Orleans, La.
Vulcan, sailed April 20 from Beirut, Syria, for Jaffa, Palestine.
Celtic, sailed April 22 from Boston, Mass., for New York.
Supply, sailed April 22 from Manila, P.I., for Guam.
Des Moines, arrived April 21 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
New Jersey, arrived April 22 at the Boston Yard.
Galveston, arrived April 22 at Shanghai, China.
Preston and Smith, arrived April 22 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 16.—Lieut. D. P. Wickersham detached Alabama; to Kentucky.
Lieut. S. L. H. Hazard detached Alabama; to Wisconsin.
Lieut. E. S. Moses detached Alabama; to Ohio.
Lieut. W. W. Smyth detached Minnesota; to home and wait orders.
P.A. Surg. F. H. Stibbens detached Annapolis; to home and wait orders.
P.A. Surg. Reynolds Hayden detached Alert; to home and wait orders.
A. Surg. Roscoe Waterhouse detached Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N.H.; to Montana.
A. Surg. R. A. Torrance, M.R.C., detached Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N.H.

The Military Rain Coat

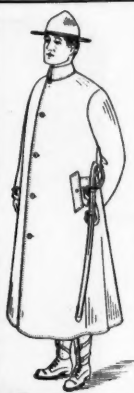
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Comdr. F. H. Schofield detached Delaware; to command Chester.
Lieut. (J.G.) A. M. Steckel to branch Hydrographic Office, Chicago, Ill., May 1.
Ensign C. A. Pownall detached command Reid; to connection fitting out Aylwin and on board when commissioned.
Ensign E. D. Langworthy detached Mayflower; to Marietta.
P.A. Surg. Micajah Boland detached Iris; to home and wait orders.

P.A. Surg. J. C. Parham to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Asst. Surg. H. M. Stenhouse, M.R.C., detached Naval Medical School; to Iris.
Chief Bsn. P. J. Kenney transferred to retired list, from April 13, 1915.

APRIL 22.—Lieut. Comdr. L. A. Cotten to North Dakota on May 2, 1915.

Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Sexton detached North Dakota; to temporary duty command Tallahassee.

Lieuts. (J.G.) P. F. Foster, E. W. Spencer, C. Y. Johnston and J. M. B. Smith commissioned from March 7, 1915.

Ensign A. R. Early to Michigan.

Asst. Surgs. William McKinney, E. L. Matthews, J. F. Neuberger, W. E. Lawhead, A. L. Bass, Arthur Freeman and A. R. Barrow, M.R.C., detached Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, dated Cavite, P.I., April 22, 1915.

Ensigns C. J. Moore and E. S. Stone detached Saratoga; to home and wait orders.

Note.—Capt. George W. Logan died at Norfolk, Va., April 22, 1915.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

APRIL 16.—Capt. B. W. Sibley detached Recruit Depot, Mare Island; to U.S.S. Wyoming.

Second Lieut. L. M. Bourne, jr., detached Marine Officers' School, Norfolk; to U.S.S. Saratoga.

Second Lieut. K. E. Rocky detached Marine Officers' School, Norfolk; to 20th Co., 1st Brigade, Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Lieut. J. F. S. Norris detached Marine Officers' School, Norfolk; to U.S.S. Kansas.

Second Lieut. E. T. Lloyd detached Marine Officers' School, Norfolk; to 10th Co., 1st Brigade, Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Lieut. A. H. Turnage detached Marine Officers' School, Norfolk; to 15th Co., 1st Brigade, Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Lieut. C. S. Baker detached Marine Officers' School, Norfolk; to 42d Co., Marine Barracks, Guam.

Second Lieut. J. C. Foster detached Marine Officers' School, Norfolk; to 8th Co., Marine Barracks, New Orleans, La.

Second Lieut. J. L. Underhill detached Marine Officers' School, Norfolk; to U.S.S. Arkansas.

APRIL 17.—Capt. B. W. Sibley detached recruit depot, Mare Island; to Wyoming.

The following second lieutenants of marines have been detached from the Marine Officers' School, Norfolk, and assigned to duty as noted after their respective names:

L. M. Bourne, jr., to Saratoga; K. E. Rocky to 20th Co., 1st Brigade, Philadelphia; J. F. S. Norris to Kansas; E. T. Lloyd to 10th Co., 1st Brigade, Philadelphia; A. H. Turnage to 15th Co., 1st Brigade, Philadelphia; C. S. Baker to 42d Co., Marine Barracks, Guam; J. C. Foster to 8th Co., Marine Barracks, Pensacola, and J. L. Underhill to Arkansas.

APRIL 21.—Capt. R. C. Dewey, A.Q.M., detached Marine Barracks, New York; to Marine Barracks, Guam.

Capt. L. B. Purcell detached Virginia; to Marine Barracks, New York.

Capt. T. M. Clinton detached Marine Barracks, Washington; to Marine Barracks, Honolulu.

First Lieut. W. D. Smith detached Texas; to Virginia.

Second Lieut. F. S. N. Erskine detached Artillery Battery, Marine Barracks, Annapolis; to Texas.

APRIL 22.—Capt. R. C. Dewey, A.Q.M., detached Marine Barracks, New York; to Marine Barracks, Guam.

Capt. L. B. Purcell detached Virginia; to Marine Barracks, New York.

Capt. T. M. Clinton detached Marine Barracks, Washington; to Marine Barracks, Honolulu.

First Lieut. W. D. Smith detached Texas; to Virginia.

Second Lieut. F. S. N. Erskine detached Artillery Battery, Marine Barracks, Annapolis; to Texas.

COAST GUARD ORDERS.

APRIL 19.—Second Lieut. James Pine preparatory orders to Academy.

First Lieut. B. L. Brockway ordered to Galveston, Texas, to inspect customs launch Ruth.

APRIL 20.—Second Lieut. J. P. Gray assigned to Itasca May 2 for temporary duty.

APRIL 22.—Second Lieut. W. N. Derby detached Thetis; to Pamlico and granted forty-five days' leave en route.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. M. R. Daniels detached Thetis; to Seminole and granted sixty days' leave en route.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

The Unalga left Seattle April 21 for Alaska, taking the mails for Aleutian and Pribilof Islands. She will do Bering Sea patrol duty until relieved by the Manning, about the middle of July.

The Bear arrived at San Francisco April 20 from Mare Island Navy Yard, where she has been undergoing repairs. It is expected that she will sail for the Arctic cruise on May 1, stopping at Seattle for mail destined to Nome, St. Michael and points further north.

The Androscoggin left Halifax April 20 to continue her work affording relief to the fishing fleet in the vicinity of Brown's Bank, Sable Banks, La Have, the Gully, Banquereau and banks to the northward of Cape Breton Island.

The Seneca arrived at Halifax April 20, having been relieved on ice patrol by the Miami. Much fog has prevailed on Grand Banks and comparatively little ice has been seen.

April 22 the Acushnet left Wood's Hole to assist in putting out fire on Nauset Island.

A menace to navigation reported by the Yamacraw proved to be a sunken schooner, with her least depth seven fathoms over top of her lower masts.

While at wharf at Newbern the Pamlico went to the assistance of the Estella, ashore in a perilous position on Pingleton Shoal. The Pamlico used her steam suction pump with success, keeping down the water in the schooner so that it was possible for her master to beach her and make the necessary repairs.

The Acushnet floated the schooner B. H. Warford, grounded on the eastern side of Falmouth Harbor, April 14.

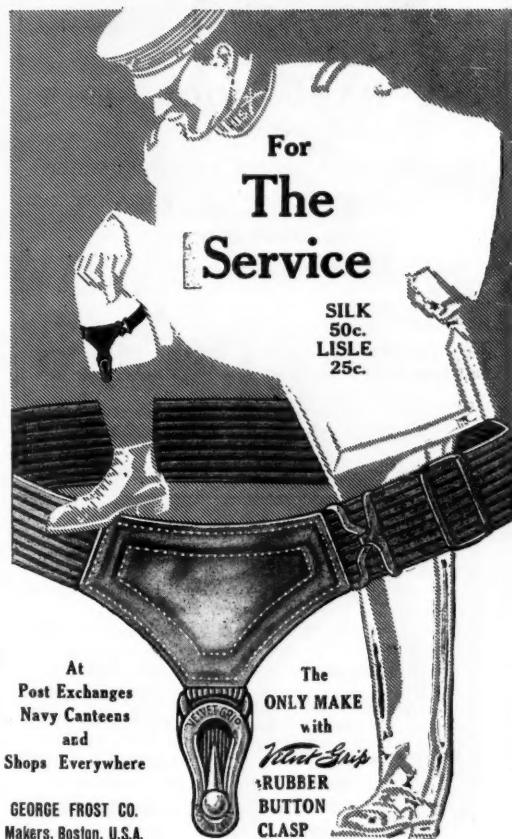
Observing the Concordia in difficulty the cutter Guard towed her in for repairs.

The cutter Apache has been placed out of commission at Arundel Cove, Md., for about two weeks for cleaning and overhauling.

Having established perhaps a record on a difficult tow, the U.S. Coast Guard cutter Seminole, Capt. P. H. Ueberroth, arrived at Wilmington, N.C., April 15, from Norfolk, Va., where she coasted after about one of the hardest and longest tows of a derelict schooner along this coast. Her tow was anchored in Lynnhaven Bay, near Norfolk, a schooner of unknown name, but perhaps the schooner Alice Murphy, of Rockland, Me., which was a victim of the recent storm that swept the coast of the Carolinas and further north. The derelict was turned over to the collector of customs at Norfolk, awaiting a claim by the owners.

It will be recalled the Seminole went out during the recent continued gale along the coast in response to wireless advices from a passing steamer that a schooner turned turtle was a danger to navigation and should be removed from the paths of travel. Captain Ueberroth, upon leaving Wilmington, proceeded to Hatteras and fell in with the vessel, previously reported, bottom up and her name, nowhere visible, very little of the vessel being above water. The schooner, however, is probably the Alice Murphy, of Rockland, Me., which had been dismantled and abandoned off Cape Hatteras, the crew having been taken off by the steamer Comus, as previously

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reported. The derelict was picked up twenty miles east of Cape Hatteras, April 7, and the Seminole at once took her in tow and proceeded to Hampton Roads, a distance of 110 miles. The hull of the vessel contained something like 500,000 feet of lumber and the difficulty of the tow may be imagined when for most of the voyage the cutter could make hardly more than a mile and a half an hour. It was not until late Saturday evening, April 10, that she could be brought in to Lynnhaven Bay, where she was anchored in six fathoms of water.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee. Woods Hole, Mass.
ALGONQUIN—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. San Juan, P.R.
ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. W. E. Hall. Boston, Mass.
APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.
ARCATA—1st Lieut. H. E. Rideout. Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Mare Island, Cal.
CALUMET—Master's Mate A. M. Totzke. New York.
COLFAX—Stationship. Arundel Cove, Md.
DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. New Orleans, La.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.
GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. G. E. Wilcox. Baltimore, Md.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.
HUDSON—Master's Mate G. D. Robinson. New York.
ITASCA—Arundel Cove, Md. Out of commission.
MCCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed. At Sausalito, Cal.
MACKINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hotter. New York.
MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Seattle, Wash.
MIAMI—1st Lieut. B. H. Camden. Halifax, Nova Scotia.
MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden. Station N. New York city.
MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.
PAMLICO—Capt. W. W. Joynes. Newbern, N.C.
SEMINOLE—Capt. P. H. Ueberroth. Wilmington, N.C.
SENECA—Capt. F. A. Lewis. Halifax, N.S.
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell. Neah Bay, Wash.
THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown. Honolulu, H.T.
TUSCARORA—Capt. J. L. Sill. Milwaukee, Wis.
UNALGA—Capt. H. G. Hamlet. Unalaska, Alaska.
WINDOM—South Baltimore, Md. Out of commission.
WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate Axel Foss. Boston, Mass.
WINONA—Capt. E. B. West. Mobile, Ala.
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Myers. Philadelphia, Pa.
WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr. Portland, Me.
YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.

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WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 21, 1915.

A pretty bridge party was given by Mrs. Eckels at Cullum Hall Wednesday; the ladies playing were Mesdames Townsley, Gordon, Wilcox, Robinson, Tschappat, Holt, Shaw, Lockwood, Reilly, Glade, Eates, Carter, Downing, E. W. Wildrick, Henderson, Avery, Butler, Bubbs, Boak, Dawson, Drysdale, Oldfield, Meyer, Hoyt, Gregory, Pratt, Purdon, Holderness, Catts, Dickinson, Buck, Malven, Miner, Cutrer, Thummel, Hoisington, Marshburn, O'Leary, Patten, Hobbs. Prizes, West Point lemon forks, were won by Mesdames Townsley, Tschappat, Carter, Bubbs, Hoyt, Meyer, Gregory, Drysdale, Dickinson and Catts. Other guests joined at tea, Mesdames Timberlake, Townsley, Wilcox, Lyon, Meyer, Dawson and Hoyt serving.

Lieut. and Mrs. Baird and Lieut. and Mrs. Oldfield gave a dancing party Friday at the club in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hall, of Montclair, week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Baird. Mrs. Hall is Lieutenant Baird's sister. Other guests were Capt. and Mesdames Carter, Estes, Arrowsmith, Ennis, Simonds, Lieuts. and Mesdames Wildrick, Pendleton, Catts, Crissy, Drysdale, Graham and Kiehl. Mrs. Coleman, mother of Mrs. Carter, has returned after a visit of six weeks at Atlantic City and Washington. Mrs. Etienne Guitard, of California, was a recent guest of her daughter, Mrs. Crissy, as was also Mrs. Crissy's sister, Mrs. Hanford, of Locust Valley, L.I. Mrs. Guitard will spend the summer in the East, visiting her daughters.

Mrs. Boak on Thursday gave a small tea for Dr. Boak's mother, Mrs. Boak, sr., when Mrs. Wilcox and Mrs. Gordon poured. Col. and Mrs. Kroger gave a dinner party Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Clarence P. Townsley, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Chaplain Silver and Mrs. R. C. Robinson. Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Wildrick gave a pretty bridge party Tuesday for Col. and Mesdames Townsley, Fieberger, Wilcox, Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Lieuts. and Mesdames Henderson, Avery, Cutrer, Mrs. Butler, Miss Muecke, Lieut. Meade Wildrick. Prizes were won by Mesdames Townsley, Carter, Fieberger, Henderson, Avery, Colonels Fieberger, Wilcox, Walker, Captain Carter and Lieut. Meade Wildrick.

Col. and Mrs. Wilcox had dinner for Col. and Mesdames Townsley, Fieberger and Gordon, Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Harrington and Colonel Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Cowden, of Mt. Kisco, were guests of Colonel Echols for over Sunday. Mr. Wrenn, of Tennessee, was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Timberlake, last week. Col. and Mrs. Holt had dinner Friday for Col. and Mesdames Stuart, Tschappat and Walker, Lieut. and Mrs. Housholder. Col. and Mrs. Tschappat gave a dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Somers, Lieuts. and Mesdames Hughes, Thummel and Hobbs. Bridge was played, Mrs. Hughes and Lieutenant Thummel winning.

Mrs. Boak left Saturday for Washington to attend the D.A.R. Convention as a delegate; while in Washington she is the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Bliss. Mrs. Ferguson, of Pittsburgh, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Pendleton. Capt. and Mrs. Daley's guests at supper Saturday were Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson, Lieut. and Mrs. Thummel, Mr. and Mrs. Asensio. The Misses Campbell and Bidwell, of New York, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Estes for over Sunday. Lieut. and Miss Farman have as guests their mother and sister, Mrs. Farman and Miss Louise Farman,

recently arrived from France. On Friday Lieutenant Farman and Miss Farman had dinner for Miss Louise Farman, Mrs. Farman, Miss Townsley, Miss Helen Townsley, Lieutenants Uhl, Selleck, Kalloch and Bradford.

Miss Helen Wood and Miss Louise Dameron, of New York, were recent guests of Capt. and Mrs. Simonds. Mrs. Finley and son, of Washington, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith for over Sunday. Mrs. Robert Burkham, of St. Louis, is the guest of Mrs. R. C. Robinson. Mrs. Gordon Heiner and two daughters were at the West Point Hotel over Sunday. The Misses Townsley's guests at luncheon Thursday were Cadets Covell, Kimball and MacTaggart.

Lieutenant Richardson gave a Welsh rabbit party after the entertainment on Saturday evening for the Misses Campbell and Bidwell, Miss Farman and Miss Louise Farman, Capt. and Mrs. Estes, Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, Colonel Robinson, Wirt Robinson, Captain Sultan, Lieutenants Sullivan and Farman. Capt. and Mrs. Simonds's guests at Sunday supper were Lieutenants Lockwood and Gray. Mr. Thomas Goethals, of the Harvard Medical School, was the guest of his brother, Captain Goethals, for over Sunday. Mrs. Fieberger entertained the Card club Friday and had an extra table for Mesdames Godfrey, Townsley, Shaw and Tschappat; the prize was won by Mrs. Shaw.

The West Point exhibitors at the Brooklyn horse show came off with flying colors. Lieutenant Stearns's horse, Kieffer, won the blue ribbon in the Grafton long jump, easily outclassing all his competitors; Lieutenant Holderness's Julia Bad Boy took the red ribbon in the five-foot class; Captain Card's Nimrod won a red and a yellow in different jumping events, and Lieutenant Pullen's horse also brought home honors.

Miss Mary Dan Harbeson was soloist at the morning service at the Cadet Chapel on Sunday. Lieutenant Dawson has moved into the quarters formerly occupied by Lieut. Rodney Smith; Lieutenant O'Leary has taken Lieutenant Dawson's quarters, and those of Lieutenant O'Leary in the old hospital have been assigned to Lieut. R. H. Lee. Major Karasudani, of the Japanese Army, and Mrs. Kumura were recent guests at the post, being shown around by Lieutenant Drysdale.

Cullum Hall on Saturday evening held a good-sized audience, who were much pleased at the presentation of three one-act plays by the Frank Lea Short Company. "Merely Ellen of County Clare" was followed by "Red Night," a thrilling little play, and a farce, "The Lion and the Lamb," brought the entertainment to a close with abundant applause.

Capt. William Tidball, of Fort H. G. Wright, was a recent visitor at the post. Notice has been sent out to those candidates for cadetships who have successfully passed their entrance examinations, but the official returns for the number of successful candidates are not yet available. Mrs. Glade was hostess of the Reading Club at its last meeting, reading her paper on "Egypt." Mrs. Asensio gave current events, and Mrs. Fieberger read the historical topic for the day. In the absence of the secretary, Mrs. Downing was appointed secretary pro tem. The club adjourned to meet with Mrs. Slaughter. Col. and Mrs. Gordon entertained the Monday Evening Card Club last week; this week Col. and Mrs. Stuart were the hosts. Col. and Mrs. Walker entertained the Wednesday Evening Club. The South End Club met last time with Mrs. Pendleton; this week with Mrs. Robinson.

The West Point Troop, Boy Scouts of America, gave a moving-picture show Monday evening at Cullum Hall, the film shown presenting "The Adventures of a Boy Scout." A good-sized audience was present. On Tuesday the First Class of cadets went to Sandy Hook, accompanied by Colonel Tschappat and the instructors in the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery and several other officers, among whom were Lieutenants Cunningham and Putney.

Harvard was badly beaten by the Army nine here on Saturday, the Cadets winning by a score of 9 to 2. Neyland, the Army pitcher, held the Crimson players to one single, which aided by a wild throw and a passed ball gave them a home run. Their other score came in the ninth, when Nash of Harvard got to second on a wild throw and finally went home. The Army got two runs in the third, when Wilcox, the Harvard pitcher, balked Neyland, Gerhardt and Merrill in succession. Hobbs doubled to left, scoring the first two named. In the fourth Mitchell's safe drive to right and Oliphant's double to left were responsible for runs. Timely hitting by Hobbs, Gerhardt and Bradley figured largely in the Army's big inning, the seventh, when the Cadets tallied five times.

The victory over Harvard was the sixth straight for the Army team and was also the sixteenth straight for Neyland, who has not lost a game since May, 1913, when Fordham beat him with Walsh in the box. Neyland went through the season last year without a defeat, winning eleven games for the Cadets. He beat the Navy in 1913 and again last year. The Army pitcher, who is of the class of '16, is making a record for himself in amateur baseball. Last year he played in fourteen games, batting .311 for the season, making fourteen hits in forty-five times at bat and scoring eight runs. He had six stolen bases to his credit, three sacrifice hits, eight putouts, forty-one assists and four errors chalked up, fielding for a total of .925 for the season. This year he has pitched twenty-seven innings, yielding in all six hits and three runs. Two of the runs were the result of passed balls with men on third. His 1915 strikeout record is thirty-three for the twenty-seven innings. Neyland also starred in football last fall and is heavy-weight boxing champion of the Corps of Cadets, having bested all comers in the athletic meet last month.

The nines in Saturday's game were: Army—Gerhardt, 3b.; Merrill, c.f.; Hobbs, r.f.; Mitchell, 1b.; Oliphant, c.; Bradley, 1.f.; Prichard, s.s.; Coffin, 2b.; Neyland, p. Harvard—Abbott, 2b.; Frye, 1.f.; Nash, 1b.; Gannett, r.f.; Hart, c.; Mahan, c.f.; Fripp, s.s.; Phillips, 2b.; Wilcox, p. In the ninth Tooley batted for Fripp, Brickley for Phillips and Ames for Wilcox.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 22, 1915.

Miss Hatcher, sister of Lieut. Julian S. Hatcher, U.S.A., is visiting Miss Nancy Dashiell in Annapolis. Mrs. L. B. Stedman, of Seattle, Wash., sister of Prof. Charles L. Stedman, Naval Academy, is here on a visit to her son, Mdsn. L. L. Stedman, First Class. She is at Carvel Hall. Ensign and Mrs. George A. Andrews, U.S.N., have taken apartments at 199 Hanover street. Mrs. R. R. Deming, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. Mary Lembach, of New York city, are guests of Prof. and Mrs. H. L. Rice, U.S.N. Mrs. de Roode, mother of Mdsn. L. R. de Roode, 1st Class, has rented the Henry residence on Prince George street. Lieut. Roy M. Jones, 22d Inf., is here on a visit to his mother.

A Navy chapter has been established at Annapolis to aid in the building of the national cathedral of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Washington city. The local committee consists of Mrs. William F. Fullam, wife of Rear Admiral Fullam, chairman; Mrs. C. S. Alden, wife of Instructor Alden; Mrs. Guy H. Burrage, wife of Commander Burrage; Mrs. A. N. Brown, wife of Professor Brown, librarian of the Naval Academy; Mrs. R. H. Bonilla, wife of Instructor Bonilla; Mrs. William G. Cassard, wife of Chaplain Cassard; Mrs. Paul Capron, wife of Professor Capron; Mrs. T. W. Johnson, wife of Professor Johnson; Mrs. McComas, wife of Rev. Joseph P. McComas; Mrs. A. M. D. McCormick, wife of Medical Director McCormick; Mrs. W. O. Stevens, wife of Professor Stevens; Mrs. Henry, secretary and treasurer.

Mrs. Kimmel, wife of Lieutenant Kimmel, U.S.N., left Annapolis on Monday for San Diego, Cal., to join her husband, Miss Annie Bryan, of Washington, D.C., was the week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. E. Hall, U.S.N.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt was in Annapolis on Wednesday and witnessed the athletic events of the afternoon between the Navy and Harvard. He addressed the Christian Association of Midshipmen in the evening and remained overnight as the guest of Rear Admiral Fullam. Mr. Roosevelt is a Harvard graduate.

Mrs. Anna Burton Jeffers, mother of Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, U.S.N., was in Annapolis on Tuesday. Comdr. and Mrs. W. W. Phelps gave a dinner Wednesday on the U.S.S. Reina Mercedes in honor of their guest, Miss Emily Harris, of New York, a cousin of Mrs. Phelps.

Miss Anna M. Graham, the daughter of Chief of Watch of

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the Naval Academy, and Mr. H. C. Roe, of Missouri, were married here on Tuesday last in the parlors of St. Mary's Catholic Church. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Healey, C.S.S.R. The father of the bride is well and favorably known throughout the Navy, having been in his responsible position at the Naval Academy for many years.

The destroyer, U.S.N., has arrived here, and will make Annapolis the base for a series of maneuvers in Chesapeake Bay.

Mr. Hollenbach, a former star of the University of Pennsylvania, is here as a coach of the Navy baseball team.

Notwithstanding a brisk wind and rough water on the Severn Saturday afternoon, which militated against the Princeton oarsmen, used to rowing on the peaceful bosom of Carnegie Lake, the Tiger eight won a victory by over three lengths over the midshipmen in a race over the Henley distance of a mile and five-eighths; time, 7 mins. 2 secs. Three and a half lengths separated the crews, though the losing time was not taken. The Naval Academy Fourth Class crew, outweighing its opponents, the Princeton freshmen by twelve pounds to the man, easily won by four and a half lengths in 6 mins. 52 secs. The junior race was rowed first, and the midshipmen led from the start. A series of accidents delayed the big race. The start was above the railroad bridge. After the first race the Dart, which contained the official party, broke down, and the referee, who was U.S. Representative Sydney E. Mudd, and timers, were transferred to a fast boat used by the Superintendent. This vessel was also delayed by an accident, and the race was completed without the officials.

The race started with both crews rowing thirty-six to the minute. At the half mile the visitors secured advantage, getting a lot more kick into the stroke than the midshipmen. A quarter of a mile from the finish, with Princeton nearly three lengths to the good, the midshipmen pushed the stroke to forty, but the Princetonians responded with thirty-eight, and rather increased the lead.

It is fair to say for the Navy that failure of some of their veterans to maintain scholastic standing played havoc with the crew during the week, and some of the best men had to be kept out of the boat. However, Princeton, rowing away from home and under adverse conditions, deserves great credit for its strong race. The crews (bow to stern):

Princeton—Varsity—McKillean, Cochran, Heffren, Lee, Robinson, Quimby, Hilliard, Putnam; coxswain, Sparks.

Naval Academy—Harrison, Schlossbach, Ward, Graf, Clarke, Overesch, Klein, Culbert; coxswain, Farrar.

Princeton Freshmen—Roche, Wallace, Gregory, Moore, Dent, Rhodes, Coffin, Lyman; coxswain, Stewart.

Naval Academy Fourth Class—Alexander, Wieber, Alvis, Rogers, Fowler, Paige, Sawyer, Styer; coxswain, Thornton.

The Naval Academy defeated Johns Hopkins Saturday afternoon in a field and track meet by 53 points to 30. The midshipmen took the lead by winning both places in the hundred and quarter mile, and held it throughout. However, Tappan, of Hopkins, was by far the best individual performer. He won first in both hurdles and high jump and second in the broad jump, securing eighteen points. No local records were broken. Events and winners of firsts: 100-yd. dash, Collins, N., 10 secs.; 220-yd. dash, Collins, N., 22 1-5 secs.; 120-yd. hurdle, Tappan, J.H., 17 secs.; 220-yd. hurdle, Tappan, J.H., 27 1-5 secs.; 440-yd. run, Ericsson, N., 53 secs.; high jump, Tappan, J.H., 5 ft. 7 1-4 ins.; broad jump, Conley, J.H., 21 ft. 2 ins.; shot-put, Webb, N., 38 ft. 9 ins.; discus throw, Perry, N., 108 ft. 6 ins.; relay, mile in quarters, Navy (team, Ericsson, Wade, Lewis and Cook), 3 mins. 35 3-5 secs.; pole vault, Armstrong, N., 10 ft. 6 ins.

Tufts won from the Naval Academy Saturday by 6 to 4 in a long drawn-out game of baseball. A Moran started to pitch for the Navy, but was withdrawn before the first inning was over, after losing three runs. Tufts scored a single in the second and the Navy one in the first, but the midshipmen by timely hitting and base running, a homer by Hicks figuring, made three in the third and tied the score. Tufts scored two in the sixth, clinching the game. The Navy nine: T. Fisher, 3b.; Adams, s.s.; Smith, 1.f.; H. Fisher, c.f.; Hicks, c.; E. Moran, r.f.; Rogers, 1b.; Hamilton, 2b.; A. Moran, Blodgett, p. Sherwood batted for Blodgett in the ninth inning.

The Naval Academy won at tennis from Dickinson Saturday by taking four strings in singles and two in doubles, without allowing a set to be scored against them. The Navy players were Wood, Watters, Randolph, Sperry, Stephan, Melver, Joy and Haebler.

In games last week (Thursday) the Navy defeated St. John's College at baseball by 8 to 5, and lost at lacrosse to Johns Hopkins by 4 to 2.

Three home runs, a triple and two doubles were incidents in a game of baseball on Wednesday, which Harvard won from the Naval Academy by 12 to 11, after the midshipmen had scored six runs in the opening inning. Harvard used four pitchers and kept pecking away, until a broadside of four runs in the eighth gave them a material lead. The midshipmen came back with two in their half, but there was no scoring in the final period, and Harvard was the victor by one run. Blodgett pitched for the Navy throughout the game. Wilcox was Harvard's first experiment, but three bases on balls and four singles in the first drove him to the bench. Frye lasted through the seventh and Whitney was hit hard in the eighth. Mahan, the football star, went in in the final inning and did not allow a runner to reach first. Reed's double, Nash's homer, a base on balls and singles by Mahan and Brickley gave Harvard a trio in the seventh, and four more were scored in the eighth, when Blodgett hit Hart and Reed, Abbott and Nash singled, and Hicks, after letting a ball pass, threw wildly to the plate. Adams's triple, H. Fisher's sacrifice fly and Hicks's homer gave the midshipmen two runs in the eighth and had the Navy crowd highly excited. The nines:

Harvard—Abbott, 2b.; Reed, s.s.; Nash, 1b.; Gannett, r.f.; Mahan, c.f. and p.; Hardwick, Brickley, 1.f.; Fripp, 3b.; Waterman, Hart, c.; Wilcox, Frye, Whitney, p.; Coolidge, c.f. Naval Academy—T. Fisher, 3b.; Adams, s.s.; H. Fisher, c.f.; Hicks, c.; Moran, r.f.; Rogers, 1b.; Thornhill, 1.f.; Hamilton, Calhoun, 2b.; Blodgett, p. McFall batted for Hamilton in the eighth inning.

In a baseball game to-day the midshipmen led the University of North Carolina by 2 to 1 at the end of the seventh, but went to pieces badly in the eighth, the visitors scoring four runs, though only one safe hit was secured, and three more runs in the ninth made the final score 8 to 2. McFall pitched for the Naval Academy and did fairly well, but had heart-breaking support in the inning that was his undoing. The only redeeming feature for the Navy was the work of T. Fisher, who played

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a remarkable game in the field, at the bat and on the bases. Harvard won at lacrosse from the midshipmen Wednesday afternoon by 2 to 1. The game was interesting on account of its closeness, but while there was some good individual work the systematic attack of both teams broke down, and the game was largely rather aimless running and passing. The teams played for fifteen minutes without a score, then Harvard netted the first goal. Within thirty seconds Clarke, of the Navy, tied the score. There was no further scoring until within three minutes of the close, when Harvard made the decisive score. The Navy players were: Manley, Wiley, Scott, Graham, Wilkes, Vickery, Keady, Clarke, Compton, Wead, Jenkins and Solberg. Substitutions—Hill for Wilkes, Chandler for Compton, Alexander for Wead, Durgin for Alexander.

Though struggling gamely, the midshipmen met an expected defeat at tennis at the hands of the Harvard racquet men Wednesday afternoon, the visitors taking three of the four strings in singles and both in doubles. Harvard is thought to have the strongest collegiate tennis aggregation in the country, one of her players being Norris Williams, the intercollegiate champion. Williams had no trouble in defeating Randolph, the best of the midshipmen, but had to work somewhat harder in his doubles match, in which, with Caner, he opposed Midshipmen Randolph and Haeblerle. The Navy's only triumph was Wood's victory over Curtis, but Wood and Sperry made a desperate fight against Wrenn and Curtis, winning the second set, and making a third necessary.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., April 18, 1915.

Mrs. Erwin is out again after a bad attack of the grippe, lasting over two weeks. Mrs. Nolan on Monday had Mesdames Bandholtz, Erwin, Goodrich and Miller in for tea. Mrs. Booth, of Plattsburg, entertained in honor of Mrs. Weed, wife of Captain Weed, Med. Corps, spending part of his leave with relatives in town. Guests from the post were Mrs. McCoy, who served tea, Mesdames Nolan, Van Horn, Grimes and Darby.

Lieut. and Mrs. Whiting gave a theater party Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Howard, Lieut. and Mrs. Buttler, Captain Yates, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller and Captain De Loffre. After the performance all enjoyed a Dutch supper at Lieutenant Whiting's quarters. The Wednesday tea dance was well patronized. A meeting was held before the dance at Colonel McCoy's quarters to make plans for a concert to be given at the Plattsburg Theater, April 28, for the benefit of the Army Relief Society.

Col. and Mrs. McCoy gave a dinner Thursday to Major and Mrs. Bandholtz, Major and Mrs. Chamberlain, Capt. and Mrs. Grimes and Capt. and Mrs. Goodrich.

Mrs. Goe has secured the McCaffrey home on McComb and McDonough streets for a tea room, which is to open on May 8.

After the moving and acting picture show Lieut. and Mrs. Lough, Miss Berry Waller and Lieutenant Corlett adjourned to the Arcade, where a cozy little supper was enjoyed. Capt. and Mrs. Bond engaged a private dining room at the Arcade Wednesday and invited to dine with them Col. and Mrs. McCoy, Capt. and Mrs. Grimes and Capt. and Mrs. Carleton. After dinner they all went to Captain Bond's quarters, where a musical evening was enjoyed.

Mrs. Foote, of Plattsburg, gave a bridge tea Friday for their house guest, Mrs. Peter Murray, wife of Major Murray, 29th Inf., who is now in Panama. Mrs. Bandholtz and Mrs. De Loffre from the post attended. Many theater parties were made up for Friday evening, when Raymond Hitchcock gave the "Beauty Shop." Major Ferguson had as his guests that evening Miss McCoy and Lieut. and Mrs. Kerr; Major and Mrs. Threlkeld had as their guests Mrs. Goe, Lieutenant Blyth, Lieutenant Lieut. and Mrs. Lough; Mrs. Rogers, of Plattsburg, had as her guests Lieutenants Wyche and Barton. Lieutenant Wyche returned from leave Thursday.

Major and Mrs. Threlkeld gave a dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. McCoy, Major and Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Goe, Miss Berry Waller, Lieutenants Blyth and Tarbutton. Capt. and Mrs. De Loffre entertained again on April 18 for Major and Mrs. Bandholtz, Capt. and Mrs. Bond, Lieut. and Mrs. Bone-steel and Captain Yates.

Lieutenant Bull, who had a severe attack of the grippe, is well again. Major Ferguson was a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell at dinner Saturday. Colonel Paulding is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Grieves, wife of Lieutenant Grieves, 30th Inf.

ST. AUGUSTINE NOTES.

St. Augustine, Fla., April 17, 1915.

It is sad to record the departure from this city of the Army and Navy colony of officers and their wives. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Martin D. Hardin, U.S.A., are to continue here until Chicago's weather has a spring temperature, as the lady's health is, unfortunately, not good. Mrs. Crenshaw hurriedly packed and started for Washington, D.C., on learning that her gallant husband, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, U.S.N., had arrived there from Cuba, thus cutting short her visit with Mrs. G. H. Dyer, Med. Dir. and Mrs. J. C. Byrnes, U.S.N., have gone to Washington, the Doctor having happily recovered his health.

Col. and Mrs. John T. Van Orsdale, U.S.A., left to-day for De Land, Fla., for a brief visit before going to Washington. Brig. Gen. W. M. Wherry, U.S.A., left for the North yesterday, ending the season's visit with his daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Dickman. Major Gen. and Mrs. John R. Brooke, U.S.A., left last Monday for Philadelphia, Pa., to attend the gathering of the veterans of the M.O.L.L. U.S. in that city. General Brooke received word that he had been chosen vice president of the Sons of the Revolution on the eve of his departure. It is greatly regretted that Mrs. Brooke had not enjoyed her usual good health the past winter.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. G. F. Winslow, U.S.N., are now in New Bedford, Mass. Mrs. John Summerhayes and sister, Miss Dunham, have gone to New Rochelle, N.Y. Mrs. Fessenden and sister, Mrs. Pendleton, Col. and Mrs. S. A. Wolf, Col. and Mrs. Lundeen, Col. and Mrs. O. L. Hein, Col. L. E. Campbell and Col. and Mrs. W. H. Boyle have packed and gone to give pleasure to the people wherever they pass the summer, for they each won the admiration of all meeting with them in St. Augustine.

Mrs. Stewart, wife of Capt. W. F. Stewart, jr., C.A.C., left for Fort Adams, R.I., to-day. Mrs. Stewart was called here by the death of her mother, Mrs. Andrew Macmillan, widow of a veteran of the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Dyer gave a dinner Friday night and included Capt. and Mrs. Marcotte. Col. and Mrs. Van Orsdale were dinner guests of the latter mentioned last night.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., April 18, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Amos gave a dinner March 27 for Col. and Mrs. Lockett, Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon and Lieut. and Mrs. Pope. Major and Mrs. Hacker that same evening gave a buffet supper and dance for about forty-five of the post people. Mesdames Howze, Rockwell and Pearson assisted at the supper.

Lieutenant Robinson gave a dinner party at "The Hitching Post" in honor of his birthday anniversary on Monday. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Kromer, Capt. and Mrs. Cushman, Capt. and Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Rockenbach, Captain Gaujot, Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson, the Misses Richmond, Coyer, Nelson and Fitch, Lieutenants Flynn and Robertson and Mr. Roger Bayly.

Lieut. and Mrs. Müller gave a dinner in honor of Lieutenant Müller's birthday anniversary on Tuesday. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson, Miss Fitch, Miss Nelson and Lieutenants Viner and Robertson.

The contest for the manufacturers' cup was held March 31. There were eighteen entries and the cup was won by Capt. Eben Swift, jr., on "Dixie," with half a fault. Captain Parker,



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on "Q. E. D." was second, with a fault and a half, and Lieutenant Pearson on "Jug" and Lieutenant Jernigan on "San Luis" tied for third place, with two faults each. Mrs. Newman gave a bridge party in honor of Mrs. Pearson's guest, Miss Fitch, after the contest. Prizes were won by Miss McCue and Mrs. Pearson. A number of ladies joined for tea. Miss Dell McCue gave a jolly dinner that evening in the quarters of her sister, Mrs. Ragan, for the Misses Lil McCue, Allen, Fitch, Nelson and Mrs. Read, Captain Carswell, Lieutenants Viner, Crutcher, Thurman, MacDonald and Jernigan. Dancing followed.

A very close and exciting game of polo was played on the parade ground Sunday. The score was: Blues, 4; Yellows, 5. The players were: Blues—1, Lieutenant Müller; 2, Colonel Allen; 3, Lieutenant Robertson; 4, Captain Swift; substitute, Lieutenant Viner. Yellows—1, Lieutenant Pope; 2, Captain Parker; 3, Lieutenant Herr; 4, Lieutenant Estes; substitute, Lieutenant Jernigan. About twenty officers are playing polo now, and the enthusiasm ought to develop a good team.

Capt. and Mrs. Cushman had luncheon Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson, Miss Fitch, and Lieutenants MacDonald and Robertson. The annual business meeting of the 11th Cavalry Guild was held at Mrs. Allen's quarters. Mrs. Allen was elected president and Mrs. Marshall treasurer. For some months the guild has devoted most of its time to sewing for the Red Cross.

Mrs. Rockenbach entertained Capt. and Mrs. Kromer, Capt. and Mrs. Cushman, Capt. and Mrs. Swift, the Misses Richmond and Coyer, of Chattanooga; Mr. Martin, Mr. Carew, of Atlanta, and Lieutenants Robinson, Robertson, Viner, Blunt, Flynn, MacDonald and Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson with a dance, followed by a supper. Mrs. Herr gave a bridge party at "The Hitching Post" in honor of her mother, Mrs. Hoyle, who, with General Hoyle, has just arrived to pay their daughter a visit. Those asked to meet Mrs. Hoyle were Mesdames Lockett, Allen, Marshall, Howze, Hacker, Ragan, Amos, Rockenbach, Pearson, Swift, Elting, Shannon, Miss Dismore and Miss Montague. Prizes were won by Mesdames Elting, Lockett, Ragan and Miss Montague. Later Mesdames McClure, Rockwell, Duennen, Clark, Read, Estes, Müller, and Miss McCue and Miss Fitch came in for tea. Capt. and Mrs. Amos gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Allen, Major and Mrs. Hacker, Miss Fitch and Captain Parker.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clark have returned from their wedding trip and are occupying quarters in the bachelor building. Col. and Mrs. Lockett gave a bridge party April 7 in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle. Prizes were won by Mesdames Amos and Ragan, and by General Hoyle and Captain Thomas. Mrs. Herr that same night gave an informal dance for a number of the young people. Capt. and Mrs. Swift gave a jolly "tacky" party April 9. Some of the costumes caused a great deal of merriment. Prizes for being the "tackiest" were won by Mrs. Laurson and Capt. James McKinley. Later there was dancing and a Dutch supper. The formal opening of the new Country Club in Chattanooga. The formal opening of the new Country Club in Chattanooga. The formal opening of the new Country Club in Chattanooga. A large contingent of post people went in to the dinner-dance.

Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson gave a dinner-party at "The Hitching Post" Sunday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle and for Lieut. and Mesdames Herr, Shannon, Newman, Estes, Miss Fitch and Lieutenant Jernigan. Lieut. and Mrs. Elting gave a dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson, Miss Allen, Miss Fitch and Lieutenants Robinson and Thurman. Col. and Mrs. Allen gave a dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle, Col. and Mrs. Lockett, Major and Mrs. Howze, Mrs. Ragan and Mr. Hunsaker. After dinner there was bridge and both Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle took prizes. Lieut. and Mrs. Maloney, of the 10th Infantry, are visiting Col. and Mrs. Lockett. Mrs. Maloney was Miss Fanny Lockett. Miss Isabel Herrick, of Lawrence, Mass., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Amos. Major and Mrs. Marshall gave a dinner on Wednesday for Gen. and Mrs. Page, Capt. and Mrs. Cushman, Capt. and Mrs. Swift, Miss McCue, Miss Minna Ethel Lombard, of Memphis, who is visiting Mrs. Swift, and Lieutenants Crutcher and Robertson.

Col. and Mrs. Lockett gave a dinner Friday for Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle, Col. and Mrs. Allen and Lieut. and Mrs. Mahoney.

Later a fine band concert was given in the gymnasium in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle.

The first match for the Chester Mills cup and for the Pope-Estes individual cups for squadron polo championship took place Friday afternoon between the 1st and 3d Squadrons. It was a very close and exciting match, requiring an extra chukker to determine the winner. The final score was: 1st Squadron, 3½; 3d Squadron, 2½. The line-up was: 1st Squadron—1, Müller; 2, Robertson; 3, Thurman; 4, Colonel Allen. 3d Squadron—1, Crutcher; 2, Swift; 3, Clark; 4, Blunt; referee, Captain Kromer. A number of guests came out from town and after the game tea was served. A large tent had been erected near the side lines, and it was nearly covered with branches of flowering trees. Inside were several tea tables and tea, and many delicacies were served by the post ladies to the town guests and the teams. The band played at intervals all the afternoon.

IN AND AROUND THE BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., April 20, 1915.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. Bakenhus have returned from Washington, where they have been visiting relatives. Mrs. Atwater, wife of Captain Atwater, U.S.S. Ranger, who has been visiting her daughter in New York, is at home again. Miss Catherine Rush is visiting friends in Philadelphia.

Miss Margaret Baxter is visiting relatives in New York. Miss Wade, guest of Mrs. Perrill, has returned to her home in New York. The Misses Heather and Margaret Baxter on Saturday evening were guests of Mr. Hall and Mr. Heym, of Harvard, at the play given by the Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard at the Toy Theater.

Comdr. and Mrs. Kaiser on April 7 had dinner for Civil Engr. and Mrs. Bakenhus, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Simmers, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Yancey Williams and Lieut. and Mrs. Minor. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Baxter and the Misses Baxter were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Murdock, of Chestnut Hill, Thursday evening. After dinner the party, which included Admiral J. B. Murdock, Mrs. Hope, Mr. Kenneth Murdock, Mr. Fuller and Mr. Blake Darling, of Harvard, attended the three plays given by "The Pretenders" at the Chestnut Hill Club House, after which there was informal dancing till midnight.

The Misses Elizabeth and Susanne Chase were house guests of the Misses Baxter the night of the masquerade ball given for the benefit of the Navy Relief on April 9. Among those in their party attending the ball were Miss Gretchen Quinn and Mr. Edwin Quinn, of Winchester; Mr. Hall and Mr. Heym, of Harvard, and Mr. Simmons and Mr. Cammagne, of the Boston "Tech."

Dr. Dodge, attached to the U.S.S. Salem, recently ordered for temporary duty to the Chester-on her trip to Philadelphia, has returned to the navy yard and rejoined the Salem. Dr. and Mrs. Dodge are stopping at the Louvre, Huntington avenue, Boston. Ensign Urey W. Conway, U.S.N., of the Birmingham, and Ensign Nicholas, of the Ammen, were guests of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Baxter and the Misses Baxter at an informal dinner on Sunday.

The tender Dixie, with Comdr. Hutch I. Cone in command, arrived at the yard April 9. The cruiser Birmingham, flagship of the Torpedo Flotilla, commanded by Comdr. William V. Pratt, also came up to the yard on Friday.

Lieutenant Koch, commanding the destroyer Trippe, which arrived at the yard recently, and Mrs. Koch are stopping at No. 60 Fenway Park, Boston. Mrs. Hovey-King, wife of Paymr. Alvin Hovey-King, has taken an apartment on Irving street, Cambridge. Lieutenant Alford, of the U.S.S. Salem, and Mrs. Alford have taken an apartment for the summer at Kirkland Court, Cambridge. Captain Cone, of the U.S.S. Dixie, left for Washington April 14 for a ten days' visit to his family.

Monday, April 19, the 140th anniversary of the battle of

ANNOUNCEMENT No. 2

SHIPPAN POINT
ON LONG ISLAND SOUND

Why the Army and Navy Colony at Shippan Point Should Appeal to the Officers and their Families of the Army and Navy Services.

The property at Shippan Point in the Army and Navy colony is not offered to officers of the Services as an investment in which they can quadruple their money within the next two years, but is offered to officers who desire to establish a permanent home in a community where the surroundings are beautiful and where the social life cannot help but be congenial to the officers of the Service and their families.

It is a proposition which will stand the closest investigation and has stood the closest investigation as to financial integrity by the Army and Navy Journal.

The demand for furnished houses at Shippan Point to rent for four summer months at \$500 to \$3,000 gives an unusual opportunity of realizing handsome profits and income returns on purchase price.

We ask you to write either direct to the Company or to the following officers, who are enthusiastic over Shippan Point and have honored us by permitting prospective residents to write to them for further information: Col. Robert H. Patterson, Capt. Brainerd Taylor and Capt. Matthew E. Hanna.

For further particulars, views, etc., apply to

THE SHIPPAN POINT LAND COMPANY
Stamford National Bank Building, Stamford, Conn.

Lexington was observed in Boston as Patriots' Day, and the civil employees at the yard had a holiday. Among those who attended the afternoon dance at the yard on April 19 were Comdr. and Mrs. Latimer, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Roberts, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Perrill, Dr. and Mrs. Dodge, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Coburn, Mrs. Baxter, Miss Heather Baxter, the Misses Elizabeth and Susanne Chase, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Bullard, Captain Christy, of the Brooklyn, Commander Pratt and Lieutenants Kilpatrick and Speicher.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., April 21, 1915.

The Artillery troops, 56th and 101st Companies, C.A.C., have finished gunner's examination and are now having Infantry drill.

Capt. Thomas C. Austin, Med. Corps, is on duty at Fort Jay. Mr. and Mrs. Ned Griffith are staying with Lieutenant Griffith.

A concert was given at the club house Friday evening by the 5th Artillery band from Fort Hamilton.

A meeting of the ladies of the garrison was held at the Commanding General's quarters Monday morning at the call of Mrs. Wood, to consider the subject of the garden party for the Army Relief Society, of which a full report will be given next week. Mrs. Blaisdell, of Springfield, Mass., is a guest of Mrs. Tracy C. Dickson, New York Arsenal.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, accompanied by Capt. Gordon Johnston, A.D.C., has returned from Panama, via New Orleans. Mrs. E. B. Smith, who has been for two months at Nassau, Bahamas, returned April 11. Mrs. Alexander W. Maish, who was with her, remained as her guest on Governors Island for a few days.

Major and Mrs. Frank H. Lawton gave a luncheon April 17 in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, of New York city. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Edwin F. Glenn, Capt. and Mrs. Halstead Dorey, Col. William M. Black, Lieut. Col. William E. Horton, of Governors Island, and Mrs. J. J. Gray and Dr. Alexander, of New York.

Major and Mrs. Lawton also entertained recently at dinner before a hop Mrs. Valentine Chappel, of New London; Mrs. Ramsey Furness and Mrs. Bartlett, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mr. Harris, Mr. Philip Cocke, Mrs. Shipman, of New York, and Mrs. Gardner Chamberlain, of Spokane, Wash.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., April 20, 1915.

Lieut. Col. Tracy C. Dickson gave a delightful dinner-dance at the Brick House Thursday. The Fort Hamilton orchestra played during the dinner and for the dance. Guests from the city were Mrs. Peat and the Misses Bartolucci, from this post, Major and Mrs. M. Young, Capt. and Mesdames L. C. Brinton, P. D. Bunker, W. M. Colvin, Lieut. and Mrs. J. Booton, Miss Ethel Allen, and the Ordnance officers were Capt. F. S. Snyder, H. P. Councilman, Lieut. R. S. Oberly, F. Bradley, W. Pendleton; coming for the dance were Major and Mrs. W. J. Hawkins, Capt. and Mesdames M. L. Brett and Ragsdale, Lieutenants Goodrick and Blackmore. Mrs. M. Young had one table of bridge Tuesday night for Mesdames Booton, Bown and Miss Allen, Lieutenants Goodrick, Booton and Blackmore coming for supper after night drill.

Mrs. M. L. Brett was hostess at bridge on Thursday for Mesdames Young, Hawkins, Yates, Harmon, Bown and Miss Allen. Prizes were won by Mesdames Young and Yates; Miss Workizer and Mrs. Ragsdale joined for tea. Mrs. Terry, mother of Mrs. S. E. Allen, came down on Friday for a visit with the Allens, and Mrs. M. E. Brinton, of Philadelphia, arrived the same day to visit with her nephew and niece, Capt. and Mrs.

Brinton. Mesdames Hawkins and Brett were guests at a luncheon of six covers given at Sherry's on Saturday by Mrs. Rogers Birnie, of Governors Island. The matinee performance of "Inside the Lines" was included in the entertainment of the party. Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Fisher spent several days in New York city last week.

A large and interesting program of firing was carried out at the proving ground and this past yesterday for the First Class of 154 cadets. Those coming from Washington for the occasion were Assistant Secretary of War Henry S. Breckinridge, Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, Gens. A. L. Mills, Col. O. B. Mitcham, Col. Rogers Birnie, of New York city, Major W. H. Tschappat, and twenty-five officers from West Point. A buffet luncheon was served at the Brick House mess to the visiting officers and to the cadets on the lawn outside. The party arrived here at 10 and left at 3:30.

Major and Mrs. W. J. Hawkins served a buffet supper at their quarters last night after drill to Major and Mrs. Shepard, Capt. and Mesdames Brinton, Bunker, Colvin, Brett, Mrs. Bown, Miss Allen, Captain Councilman and Lieutenants Oberly and Harmon.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BROWN.—Born at Enid, Okla., April 14, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. Alfred W. Brown, jr., U.S.N., a son, Alfred W. Brown, 3d. Mrs. Brown is a niece of Major and Mrs. L. A. I. Chapman, U.S. Cav., detailed with Philippine Scouts.

ELLIS.—Born at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., April 15, 1915, a son, to the wife of Mrs. William Ellis, wife of Regimental Sergeant Major Ellis, 21st Inf., U.S.A.

RICHARDS.—Born at Washington, D.C., April 15, 1915, to Lieut. C. A. Richards, U.S.N., and Mrs. Richards, a son, Albert Andrew.

HOOD.—Born at Fort Monroe, Va., April 21, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Hood, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., a son, John H. Hood, jr.

SEWARD.—Born at Detroit, Mich., April 17, 1915, a son, to the wife of Mr. Francis L. Seward, who was formerly a lieutenant in the 26th U.S. Infantry and resigned some two years ago.

VAN VALKENBURGH.—Born April 6, 1915, at Milwaukee, Wis., to the wife of Lieut. (J.G.) Franklin Van Valkenburgh, U.S.N., a daughter, Jane Carleen.

WILLS.—Born April 3, 1915, a daughter, Katherine Wills, to the wife of Ensign A. E. Wills, U.S.N., a graduate of the Class of 1914, Naval Academy.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—CRESPAP.—At Annapolis, Md., April 22, 1915, Ensign Ralph O. Davis, U.S.N., and Miss Anita Cresap, daughter of the late Lieut. Comdr. James O. Cresap, U.S.N., and sister of Lieut. Logan Cresap, and Ensign James M. Cresap, U.S.N.

HAYDEN—JUNGE.—At San Antonio, Texas, April 17, 1915, Louise Calder Junge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Calder, of Barre, Vt., to Lieut. R. N. Hayden, 3d Cav.

DIED.

BOWE.—Died at 917 W. Franklin street, Richmond, Va., April 17, 1915, Mrs. Emma Lewis Bowe, mother of Mrs. Hodges, wife of Lieut. Harry L. Hodges, 1st Cav., U.S.A.

CRANDELL.—Died at Detroit, Mich., April 13, 1915, Mr. Frank Crandell, father of Mona Lacey, wife of Major F. E. Lacey, jr. (Inf.), Q.M.C.

DUNNING.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., April 19, 1915, Col. Samuel W. Dunning, U.S.A., retired.

DUTTON.—Died at Washington, D.C., April 11, 1915, Mrs. Elizabeth Burnett Perry Dutton, mother of Mrs. Hill, wife of Capt. F. K. Hill, U.S.N., retired.

FONDA.—Died at New York city, April 12, 1915, Mrs. Catharine Rawson Fonda, mother of Mr. Murray Rawson Fonda, of New York city, and Capt. F. W. Fonda, U.S.A., retired. Burial at Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

FICKBOHM.—Died at Chicago, Ill., April 22, 1915, Comdr. Herman F. Fickbohm, U.S.N., retired.

FURLONG.—Died at Hot Springs, Ark., April 9, 1915, Major James W. Furlong, U.S.A.

HANCOCK.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., April 19, 1915, Paymr. Clerk Orrel I. Hancock, U.S.N., retired.

HANDBURY.—Died at Berne, Switzerland, April 23, 1915, Col. Thomas H. Handbury, U.S.A., retired.

HOLT.—Died at Summit, N.J., April 18, 1915, Agnes White Holt, wife of Philitus H. Holt and sister of Capt. Sherman A. White, 12th U.S. Inf.

KIMBERLY.—Died at Fort Monroe, Va., April 18, 1915, Mrs. John B. Kimberly, mother of Lieut. Allen Kimberly, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Joe R. Brabson, wife of Lieutenant Brabson, 2d Field Art., U.S.A.

LOGAN.—Died at Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., April 22, 1915, Capt. George W. Logan, U.S.N.

McGEHEE.—Died at Annapolis, Md., April 22, 1915, Ensign Edward C. McGehee, U.S.N.

METCALF.—Died at Wellesley, Mass., April 16, 1915, of pneumonia, Mrs. Nellie West Metcalf, mother of Capt. Willis C. Metcalf, U.S.A., retired.

POWELL.—Died at Winthrop, Mass., April 7, 1915, Olive M. Powell, adopted daughter of 1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. U. Butler, Coast Guard Service, and Mrs. Butler.

PRICE.—Died at sea en route to and near New York, April 16, 1915, Dr. Marshall L. Price, son of Major Curtis E. Price, U.S.A.

QUINTON.—Died at Buffalo, N.Y., April 11, 1915, of pneumonia, Martha Newburgh, wife of Gen. William Quinton, U.S.A.

SCHLERT.—Died at her residence, 919 P street, N.W., Washington, D.C., April 10, 1915, Mrs. George Schlerf, mother-in-law of Sergt. 1st Class Herman W. Riesas, Hospital Corps, U.S.A., Fort Howard, Md., in the seventy-second year of her age. Interment was at Glenwood Cemetery, Washington, D.C., April 13, 1915.

SCHLEY.—Died at Atlanta, Ga., April 20, 1915, Mrs. Virginia Schley, aunt of Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N.

USHER.—Died at Fulton, Ky., Mrs. F. M. Usher, mother of Major F. M. C. Usher, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

WHITE.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., April 12, 1915, Agnes Avery White, widow of John Evelyn White and mother of Capt. Sherman A. White, 12th U.S. Inf.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The seventh annual military tournament of Co. G, 71st Inf., N.G.N.Y., will be held at the armory, Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, on Saturday evening, April 24. Captain Maslin, commanding, has arranged an interesting array of events for the occasion that includes exhibitions by Guardsmen, cadets, Boy Scouts and girls from the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute. Among the features will be the competitive drill between the New York Institute for the Deaf and Randall's Island boys and an exhibition sham battle by Co. G, using blank ammunition. During the mimic skirmish the firing line will be controlled by the officers' signals, no verbal commands being given. The Wanamaker girls will give a musical dumb-bell drill, accompanied by their band of sixty pieces.

The remains of ex-Capt. George E. Conley, formerly in command of the 22d Co., 9th N.Y., were buried April 19 in Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Paterson, N.J. The 22d Co. attended as a guard of honor, and one squad and trumpeter proceeded to the cemetery and rendered the last honors at the grave. Mr. Richard Curd Daniel has been nominated to fill the vacancy of second lieutenant in the 13th Co.

The 23d N.Y., Colonel Norton, will parade in the armory Saturday night, April 24, in honor of its veterans.

A staff ride for field officers of the 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., has been arranged on Long Island, May 15, by Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, who will entertain them at his farm at Brookville after the ride. Generals O'Ryan and Stotesbury will also be of the party.

The new "Group Firing Problem," tried for the first time on the New York state rifle range at Peekskill this season, after record practice by the 22d Engineers on April 19, has proved a great success. It has added immensely to the interest of the shooting, as well as to practical work.

Following the highly successful review of the 2d Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., by Mayor Mitchell in the armory on April 15, Col. George A. Wingate, commanding, has arranged for a real O'Ryan early in May. At the review in Brooklyn, April 15, the program was run off without the slightest hitch or delay, and the command made a fine showing.

The complement of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, N.G.N.Y., has been changed so as to increase the number of majors in the 9th Coast Defense Command from two to three, and decrease the number of majors in the 13th Coast Defense Command from three to two. This will permit a more even distribution of officers for fire commands. The 9th Coast Defense will be marked to have three commands instead of two, as at present, and its sphere of gunnery work will consequently be enlarged. The 13th Coast Defense Command will not suffer in any way at the loss of a major, for Lieutenant Colonel Grant will be in charge of one of the three fire commands, and the two majors will have charge of the remaining two commands.

69TH N.Y.—COL. LOUIS D. CONLEY.

His Excellency, Governor David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts, who reviewed the 69th N.G.N.Y., in its armory in New York city on the night of April 17, under command of Col. Louis D. Conley, made an impressive and interesting address before the regiment and the large audience witnessing the ceremonies. Governor Walsh brought out the fact very strongly in the course of his address that it was a splendid thing for men like those in the 69th and other commands to devote a certain amount of their time to service in the National Guard. He pointed out that the National Guardsmen were doing far more for their country than the average citizen, for those who wore the uniform of the state and nation, he said, were in time of peace getting into a state of preparedness, and equipping themselves to defend the honor of the United States, in case that honor was assailed. He said that this was the real true citizenship, where men were standing equipped and ready, by voluntary training, to give up their lives to preserve the liberty of the American Republic.

The Governor also went on to say, among other things, that both the 69th N.Y. and the 9th Mass., had similar traditions and history, and both had glorious Civil War records. As Governor of the commonwealth, he said, he was deeply honored at coming to New York to review the 69th, and was glad to know that New York was as proud of its 69th as Massachusetts was of its 9th. Governor Walsh was most enthusiastically cheered at the close of his remarks by the very large audience and certainly received a most hearty welcome.

The Governor was accompanied by a staff consisting of Adjutant Gen. Charles H. Cole, Capt. W. Stearns, his personal aid, and Col. Edward L. Logan, of the 9th Mass., who was attached to his staff for the evening. It is very gratifying to state that Governor Walsh had every reason to be very much impressed with the showing made by the 69th during the review and parade. The regiment made the finest display of steadiness in ranks during the ceremonies we have ever seen it give, and this is going back many years. This steadiness demonstrated that the regiment has profited very materially by the work of the armory drill season now drawing to a close.

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Lieut. Col. C. Vanderbilt, N.G.N.Y. The following are the official figures in detail:

	1915.			1914.		
	Present.	Absent.	Agg.	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Hqrs. Band, etc....	7	0	7	50	1	51
Hqrs. Company....	43	1	44
Supply Company....	7	0	7
Company A	53	7	60	73	0	73
.. B	59	0	59	66	0	66
.. C	61	0	61	50	2	52
.. D	73	0	73	77	0	77
.. E	59	0	59	54	6	60
.. F	48	2	50	70	1	71
.. G	53	0	53	58	3	61
.. H	50	2	52	76	2	78
.. I	50	5	55	58	3	61
.. K	51	7	58	59	0	59
.. L	82	0	82	83	2	85
.. M	47	3	50	57	4	61
Totals	743	27	770	831	24	855

MASSACHUSETTS.

Adjutant General Cole of Massachusetts announces that officers of the Inspector General's Department are inspecting the several units, including the Staff Departments and Staff Corps (omitting the Medical Department), of the land forces of the Volunteer Militia. Inspecting officers are directed to pay particular attention to such matters as were not covered in the prior combined federal and state inspections, 1915, particularly in the matter of administration, including the proper keeping of accounts, records, papers and company fund books. Special attention will be given to the verifying and checking of state property. The inspection of brigade, regimental and separate organization headquarters, to include bands and corps of field musicians, will be discretionary with the inspecting officer. The inspection of Staff Departments and Staff Corps will cover solely the methods of administration and the condition of property. It is not intended that this inspection shall interfere with the regular program of instruction as laid down; and so far as the matter of drills is concerned, inspecting officers will confine themselves to ascertaining whether or not the methods pursued by the responsible officers are obtaining good results, and how much the commands appear to benefit by such methods. The Surgeon General will arrange for the inspection of the sanitary troops.

On account of liability to injury to the United States rifle, caliber .30, model of 1903, with which the infantry, cavalry and coast artillery branches of the National Guard are armed, the use of such rifles in wall-scaling instruction and competitions is prohibited. Obsolete rifles may be purchased or hired for the above-mentioned purposes at no expense to the state.

The commanding officer and each battery commander of the 1st Battalion, Field Art., have been directed to detail four enlisted men from their respective commands for work in the Service School. Such enlisted men as pass in this course will be given a rating similar to that received by officers, and they will be allowed credit for same in any subsequent examinations which they may take for a second lieutenant's commission, providing such certificate has been given not more than two years prior to such examination.

The new manual of the pistol, published in the Cavalry Regulations of the Army, has been adopted.

NEW JERSEY.

The 4th Regiment, N.G.N.J., Colonel Steele, of Jersey City, will parade for review in the armory April 28, 1915, by the former colonels of the regiment—Col. William E. Rogers, Col. Samuel D. Dickinson, Major Gen. Peter F. Wanser, Brevet Brig. Gen. Robert G. Smith, Brevet Major Gen. Joseph H. Brinsinger and Brevet Brig. Gen. Henry H. Brinkerhoff.

The memorial review of the 1st Regiment of Newark will be given May 1 at the Sussex avenue armory. Mayor Raymond will review the command. The review marks the seventeenth anniversary of the regiment's departure for duty in the Spanish-American War, and tribute will be paid to the officers and men who died in the concentration camps.

Governor Fielder has signed the amendment to the Militia Act of 1906, providing for additional pay for officers and enlisted men of the National Guard. The amendment provides that for service at joint and state camps of instruction and maneuvers, practice marches, rifle camps of instruction, national, interstate and state rifle competitions, camps for instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers, inspection and other special duty, when authorized by the Governor, officers and men shall receive stated sums in addition to ration money or other allowance in kind. The scale follows: To privates, enlisted cooks and corporals, \$1.50 a day; company sergeants below rank of first sergeant, \$1.75; enlisted company musicians, first sergeants, regimental and battalion non-commissioned officers, \$2; regimental band musicians, \$4. All commissioned officers will receive the same pay as officers of corresponding grades in the Regular Army. To commissioned officers and enlisted men entitled to mounts an allowance of \$3 a day will be paid for every day a horse is used on authorized duty.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY, N.G.N.Y.—COL. H. H. ROGERS.

Owing to the fact that Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., was out of town on April 20, the review he had accepted for that date of the 1st Regiment of Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., Col. H. H. Rogers, was taken by Col. Edwin F. Glenn, U.S.A., Chief of Staff to General Wood. The Colonel had a staff consisting of Major Henry M. Morrow, judge advocate, and Major Charles McK. Saltzman, signal officer, Eastern Department. They witnessed a fine exhibition of practical work.

The chief aim of Colonel Rogers is efficiency in gunnery, and to promote the far more indoor drills will permit be, with the assistance of Capt. Dawson Olmsted, first lieutenant, 3d U.S. Field Art., who is detailed with his organization as regimental adjutant, has evolved an indoor scheme of practice which is extremely valuable. Although not so spectacular to an audience as subcaliber practice with ball cartridge, it affords, it is claimed, the best practical instruction indoors. It is known as simulated firing, and on the night of the review the first public exhibition of this new system was given by Battery E, Captain Delaney, commanding, with Lieutenant de Rivera executive officer. The target represented a landscape at the east end of the armory.

The scheme, in brief, is as follows: Simulating the firing of a battery at targets invisible to the men at the guns. This method is known as indirect laying. The officer in command can see the targets from his position on the observation mast. The sights of the several 3-inch guns are laid on an aiming point, and the officer in command, after making the necessary computations, announces the proper data to point the guns at the targets which he alone can see. A curtain stretched in front of the target conceals the men behind it operating the smoke bombs, which simulate the bursting of the shrapnel fired by the battery. A telephone extends from the battery to the men behind the curtain, so that they may show the shots in the position they would be seen if battery were actually firing, i.e., in obedience to the battery commander's commands. All the calculations necessary for aiming and the correction of errors in firing are actually gone through with.

The first event was the dismounted review, under Colonel Rogers, for which the command was promptly formed by Capt. Dawson Olmsted, U.S.A., adjutant, with batteries in line as follows: D, Captain Austin; B, Captain Mills; E, Captain Delaney, and F, Captain Lawson. The command made a very handsome appearance, and the men were very steady. The reviewing officer arrived at the armory some thirty minutes late, having been unavoidably detained.

The other events, which were of high order, were the following: Communication by semaphore flag, signaling and telephones, Headquarters Detachment, Captain Smith, commanding; battery drill, mounted, Battery F, Lieutenant Lawson, commanding; rough riding, Battery D, Lieutenant Simpson, in charge; rescue race, Lieutenant McClure, in charge, and mounted basketball, teams from Batteries D and E, Captains Austin and Delaney in charge.

The most exciting military event of the evening was the

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battery drill, which was very finely executed and won liberal applause. The rough riding, rescue race and basketball were also liberally applauded. Among the special guests present were Comdr. E. C. de Kay, Naval Militia; Capt. J. L. Gilbreth, U.S.A., and Capt. John J. Stephens, 2d Field Art., N.Y. The regiment will go to Tobyhanna, Pa., for target practice and drills by battalion.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A camp of instruction for Infantry officers and officers of the Inspector General's Department and brigade quartermasters of the Pa. National Guard will be established at Mt. Gretna from June 6 to June 9. Major Gen. C. Bow Dougherty commanding the division, will command the camp, and officers of the U.S. Army will be detailed as instructors.

The commanding officers of the regiment of Infantry will select for attendance at the camp of instruction as student officers two field officers, giving preference in selection, as far as possible, to those recently commissioned as field officers, and who have not, as field officers, previously attended a like camp of instruction. He will also select company officers on the basis of two officers from each company, giving preference, as far as possible, to junior officers recently commissioned or promoted, and who have not previously attended a like camp of instruction. Regimental commanders are not prohibited, however, from making selections that in their judgment will advance the interests of the Service. Regimental quartermasters also are to be selected to attend.

1ST BATLN., NAVAL MILITIA, N.Y.—COMDR. C. L. POOR.

The 1st Battalion, Naval Militia, N.Y., have finished their inter-division rifle matches, the Second Division winning the three. The scores of the three highest divisions were as follows:

Minton trophy, April 2, aboard the U.S.S. Granite State; six-man team, with a possible 300—Second Division, 264; Third Division, 260; Fourth Division, 259.
Josephthal trophy, April 3, at the 7th Regiment Armory; sixteen-man team, with a possible 1,120—Second Division, 869; Fourth Division, 801; Third Division, 797.
Volley match (state trophy), April 10, at the 7th Regiment Armory; eighteen-man team, with a possible 450—Second Division, 275; Fourth Division, 170; Third Division, 111.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

T. F. H. asks: (1) Can I take examination for sergeant clerk, Q.M. Corps, at any other time than March 1 of each year? (2) Can I take examination for Q.M. sergeant, Q.M. Corps, at any time than March 1 of each year? (3) How many vacancies for Q.M. sergeant, Q.M. Corps, and how many for clerk, Q.M. Corps? (4) If a person who was serving on second enlistment in 1901 was discharged by order of Secretary of War (by favor) he was entitled to travel pay? Answer: (1) and (2) Special examinations are held only in case of emergency and lack of eligibles. (3) This information not available. (4) No.

G. G. G.—Thank you.

E. L. D.—Apply through your A.G. for the Philippine Campaign badge, issued under provisions of G.O. 129, 1908, War D.

N. B.—A man who furloughs to the Army reserve after three or four years' active service under the seven-year contract, cannot purchase discharge, even to join the Navy. The idea of establishing the reserve is to have ready for emergency trained men, in addition to the regular enlisted force. If the Army reserves could buy out, or go into the Navy, where would be the Army reserve?

A. B. C. asks: (1) The limited list for retired officers of the Army is limited to what number? (2) Can an officer on his own request after thirty years' service be placed on the limited retired list? (3) If the limited list is filled at the time his request is made what action is usually taken? (4) Why is it that some officers who are found incapacitated for service are placed on the limited list, while others retired for the same cause are placed on the unlimited list? Answer: (1) 350. (2) Yes; in the discretion of the President. (3) He waits. (4) When officers who have been placed on the limited list have attained the age of sixty-four they are transferred to the unlimited list. See pages 489 and 490, Military Laws of U.S.

F. W. K.—Your enlistment period having been determined at time of approval of Act of May 11, 1908, your status in subsequent enlistments depended upon discharge and re-enlistment. You were in second period until discharged May 24, 1910, and by re-enlisting twice during continuous service since are now in fourth period. Prior service under another name, from which service you deserted and for which desertion you have been tried and sentenced, you say has been accredited to you. This will count toward service for retirement, but cannot change your enlistment period for pay status.

E. H. V. asks: Why is it that there is no Troop J or company in the Regular Army? Also why there is no J street in Washington? Answer: The custom of designating by letter

ing to a close. It gave a most excellent exhibition in every particular.

Colonel Conley had command during the review, and Lieut. Col. John J. Phalen during evening parade. The regiment was equalized into twelve commands of sixteen files each, in addition to the Hospital Corps, and made a very handsome showing in both ceremonies. In the passage the companies had all finely preserved fronts, and the command showed snap and precision. The battalions were under command of Majors Lynch, Duffy and Everett, respectively. Capt. Felix A. Donnelly was regimental adjutant, having received his commission as such a few days previous to the review. At the close of the review, the state decoration for long and faithful service was presented to the following: Governor Walsh personally handing each decoration to the men entitled to it, and congratulating them on their faithful service.

For twenty-five years to Capt. Felix J. McSherry; for twenty years to 1st Sergt. J. J. Connolly; for fifteen years to Sergt. E. Burke, Corp. B. Riordan and Pvt. H. R. Williams and E. Mulcahy; for ten years to Majors John P. Everett and Thomas F. Maguire, Capt. Timothy J. Moynahan, Capt. Felix A. Donnelly, Battalion Sergt. Major Patrick J. MacEvoy, 1st Sergt. C. J. Connolly, Q.M. Sergt. J. S. Berger, Sergt. H. Johnson and Pvt. J. Lynch.

At the close of the parade the colors were dismissed with ceremony, after which Governor Walsh was introduced to the officers of the regiment and other special guests. The Governor made a few brief remarks, in which he spoke of the good friendship that existed between the 69th N.Y. and the 9th Mass., and praised both commands. Adjutant General Cole also spoke on similar lines, and Colonel Logan, of the 9th Mass., at the close of his remarks invited all the officers of the 69th N.Y. to Boston on June 11 to participate as guests in the celebration of the fifty-third anniversary of the muster into the United States service of the 9th Mass. in the Civil War. A collation was served the special guests, and there was dancing for members of the regiment and friends.

Among other special guests present were Col. Edward Duffy, Major W. E. Downs, Capt. Frank J. McCoy, J. J. Dean and M. G. Stockbridge, F. D. Tausley, N.G.N.Y., and Hon. John D. Crimmins.

Company K, Capt. W. J. Costigan, will hold a barn dance at the armory on Monday night, April 26. The armory will be transformed into a regular barn yard, not forgetting the piggy. The non-commissioned officers of the regiment will hold their annual ball in the armory on Saturday night, April 24, and an enjoyable time is anticipated.

8TH N.Y.—COL. E. F. AUSTIN.

The large net gain of 176 officers and men is shown by the 8th Coast Defense Command, N.G.N.Y., at its annual muster for the War Department and state for 1915 when compared to the figures of 1914. The command had 652 officers and men present and 60 absent in 1915, while at the muster of 1914 there were 498 present and 38 absent. The inspecting and mustering officers were Col. W. I. Taylor, N.G.N.Y., and Capt. Harry Watson, U.S.A. The regiment shows commendable progress; especially in the number of second-class gunners it has qualified. No less than 500 men have passed the examination in this grade. The command is badly off for adequate lockers in the armory for the storage of uniforms, etc., but as it will soon be in its new armory, the command for the time being is making the best of the situation. The official figures of the muster for this year, which follow, show the substantial gain made in recruiting during the past year:

	1915.			1914.		
	Present.	Absent.	Agg.	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
F.S. and N.C.S.	17	1	18	18	0	18
Band	24	4	28	27	1	28
25th Company.	68	7	75	57	4	61
26th "	60	5	65	61	4	65
27th "	62	5	67	42	4	46
28th "	56	3	59	50	2	52
29th "	65	12	77	41	3	44
30th "	59	4	63	33	11	44
31st "	65	7	72	48	0	48
32d "	66	2	68	47	1	48
33d "	54	8	62	62	8	70
34th "	56	2	58	*12	0	12
	652	60	712	498	38	536

*Recruits.

12TH N.Y.—COL. C. S. WADSWORTH.

The annual muster and inspection of the 12th N.Y. for the War Department and state for 1915, completed several weeks ago, showed a net loss in membership of 85 since the muster of 1914, with 88 men less at muster. In other respects, however, the regiment shows improvement in a number of details. The Q.M. Department, under Capt. Robert Saunders, was in particularly fine shape, and will, we believe, receive special official commendation; likewise the Medical Department, under Major Walter C. Montgomery, which has been known for some years as one of the most efficient in the state. The regiment had 743 officers and men present and 27 absent, against 831 present and 24 absent in 1914. Six companies of rifles had 100 per cent. of their membership present. The inspecting officers were Lieut. Col. A. P. Buffington, U.S.A., and

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began when there was no distinctive J in our alphabet, when the character I served both as vowel and as a consonant. The similarity of the two letters now is so close that much confusion is avoided by using only the I, so the custom of omitting the J as a designating character is acknowledged to be a good one.

G. G. W. asks: Would a man of foreign birth legally be considered a citizen of the United States under the following conditions: He had taken out his first papers in Boston before enlisting, but afterward had no opportunity to complete the final papers there; he served for two and a half enlistments in the ranks and then obtained a commission in the Philippine Scouts, serving several years as a commissioned officer in this organization? Answer: He should have declared his place of residence or intention of residence at some particular place in the United States. Could do so now before some U.S. Court officer and one year thereafter he may acquire full citizenship on presentation of his honorable discharge papers.

S. A. K.—Step and pace are not identical. If you will turn to page 8, I.D.R., you will see that a pace is "thirty inches; the length of the full step in quick time." In Par. 60, I.D.R., you will find that the length of full step in double time is thirty-six inches. See I.D.R., Pars. 59 to 73.

H. A. F.—Let your Civilian Rifle Club friend address the National Rifle Association, Washington, D.C., regarding procurement of Krag-Jorgensen rifle. As to Maxim silencer, let him write for circular to Maxim Silent Arms Fire, Hartford, Conn.

C. J. B.—The regulations for the Naval Reserve provisions of the recent Naval Appropriation Act are being prepared by the Department. The law was published on page 854, our issue of March 6. According to our reading of this Act, you cannot transfer to the reserve before the end of your current active enlistment. Army and Marine Corps service does not count in making up the sixteen and twenty years referred to in the bill.

F. J.—Regarding your service in the 24th and 25th Infantry, 9th and 10th Cavalry under two names, which you say was done without any effort or reason to defraud the Government, state the case fully through the channel, and it may be possible to get full credit for all time served.

SERGEANTS, CLERKS, CHAUFFEURS, ETC., Q.M.C.—For information as to your individual prospects of appointment from eligible lists and your percentages in recent examinations, send your inquiries through the channel. The results of the various examinations for appointments to the positions referred to are not published.

G. W. asks: Enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps Nov. 24, 1913. At present time I am \$16 in debt on my clothing allowance. What would be the purchase price of a discharge? Answer: Must be out of debt to the Government and pay \$120; see N.R. 4154.

J. B. O. C. asks: I have one year in the Service; would I be obliged to purchase my discharge if I passed the Civil Service examination? Answer: Might be discharged "for convenience of Government."

L. J. M.—Amending our recent reply to your inquiry regarding one "George Getley, 1st Lieut., 11th Field Artillery," Major George G. Getley, 4th Field Artillery, now stationed at Texas City, Texas, is no doubt the officer you seek. He was "first lieutenant of the 11th Battery, Field Artillery," K, of the old 5th Artillery, which was at Fort Hamilton some fourteen years ago. Lieutenant Getley left the battery in 1901, by promotion, under the same Act of Congress that changed the designation of the battery to 11th Battery, Field Artillery.

M. H.—From Moss's Officers' Manual, under "Customs of the Service," we quote the following on "Significance of Our Insignia of Rank": "The second lieutenant stands on the level ground, looking up to his superiors at varying altitudes above him. He begins to climb toward the top, his first step being the lower bar of the fence, which position is typified by the one bar of the first lieutenant. Upon reaching the top of the fence the officer wears two bars, which represent the bottom and top bars of the fence, from which point of vantage he can now survey the field. From the fence the officer must climb to the branches of the oak, the tree of might and strength. It is a long climb and symbolizes the marked difference that exists between the company and the field officer. The gold oak leaf on the major's shoulder strap symbolizes this position. The next step is to the tallest tree of the forest, the straight, towering silver poplar, with no branches for many feet from the ground. Although this point of vantage is somewhat higher than that of the oak, it is not materially so, and the duties and responsibilities of the position are about the same. The officer is now among the silver leaves of the poplar, which fact is typified by the silver leaf of the lieutenant colonel. The silver eagle of the colonel symbolizes the bird that soars above the top of the towering poplar. The next step is the greatest of all: To the stars up in the firmament, far, far above the eagle's flight, which position is typified by the star on the general officer's shoulder strap. This description of the significance of our insignia of rank is, of course, merely a romantic explanation."

S. B.—A retired soldier's wife is not entitled to six months of his pay at his death.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Columbus, N.M., April 17, 1915.

Mrs. Thompson had an Easter egg hunt Saturday, April 3, for Betty Henry, Bill and Margaret Clopton, Deloge Brown, Dorothy and Hugh Howard Lewis and Erskine Lippincott, later entertaining with a tea for Mesdames Babcock, Lippincott, Hospital, Allison and Fraser.

Mrs. Lippincott gave a farewell dinner Sunday evening for Miss Ruth Heney; other guests were Captain Cootes, Lieutenants Lohman, and Canady. Lieut. and Mrs. Allison had din-

ner Sunday for Captain Lewis, Dorothy and "Ann" Lewis. Captain Lewis left Wednesday for El Paso to join Mrs. Lewis, both returning Thursday. Lieutenant Canady gave a farewell luncheon on Thursday for Miss Ruth Heney at the Alamo Café. Mrs. Fraser and Miss Heney left Thursday afternoon on the Golden State, Miss Heney returning to her home in Tucson and Mrs. Fraser going on to California to visit her parents. Mrs. Heney served tea Friday during the concert given in her honor; assisting her were Mesdames Babcock, Lewis and Hospital. Lieut. and Mrs. Allison had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Lewis.

Dr. and Mrs. Dabney, Miss Dabney and Colonel Slocum motored to Deming April 11 for the ball game, Deming winning; score, 4-3. Capt. and Mrs. Lippincott made the trip to Deming April 12 in their car; their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Lewis and Colonel Rivers. Capt. and Mrs. Babcock, Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. Henry and Betty Henry also motored to Deming on Monday, enjoying the ball game in the afternoon, when the 13th Cavalry won, 13-14.

Lieutenant Castleman arrived April 13 to join the regiment, after a three years' college detail. Lieutenant Canady, detailed to the Aviation Section, leaves next week for San Diego, Cal. Captain Stedje and Lieutenant Lohman left April 14 for El Paso. Miss Kate Lohman is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. John M. Thompson. Capt. and Mrs. Lewis had dinner April 14 for Capt. and Mrs. Lippincott, Colonels Rivers and Slocum Thursday.

Lieutenant Canady had dinner April 15 at the Alamo Café for Capt. and Mrs. Lippincott and Capt. and Mrs. Lewis. Lieutenant Kelly spent the week-end in El Paso. Capt. and Mrs. Lippincott had dinner April 16 for Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Colonel Rivers, Lieutenants Castleman and Canady.

All enjoyed a splendid baseball game Easter Sunday between the 13th Cavalry and the El Paso and Southwestern team, the score being 4 to 3, in favor of the 13th Cavalry.

The 13th Cavalry band gave a delightful concert Monday night in the Crystal Theater. Dancing was enjoyed until a late hour.

The band, Troop M, and the baseball team left April 10 for a two weeks' trip to Deming, Silver City and Fort Bayard.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., April 13, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. George S. Young had dinner April 7 for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. David J. Baker, Major and Mrs. Jewett, C.E., Major and Mrs. William Brooke and Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Woolnough. Mrs. Margaret Waring entertained at a bridge-tee April 7 in honor of Mrs. Harold Young and for Mesdames D. J. Baker, William Brooke, Peter C. Field, Ralph R. Glass, Harry A. Hegeman, H. L. Taylor, Samuel V. Ham, Rutherford S. Hartz, L. C. Bennett, W. H. Gill, George M. Parker, H. C. Gibner, J. H. Page, Wilson Chase, C. B. Sears, Miss Zilla Crawford, Polly Young, Catherine Thirkleson and Margerie Page. The prize-winners were Mesdames Ham, Brooke, Baker, and Miss Polly Young. Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Field and Mrs. Ham served refreshments.

Mrs. James M. Hobson gave a thimble party Thursday for Mesdames Gibner, Taylor, Glass, Woolnough, Page, Hartz, Fry, George Parker, Jr., and Gill. Lieut. William H. Gill sails for the Philippines in July to join his new regiment, the 8th Infantry. On Tuesday night the University Club, of Portland, held the last of the season's series of dinner-dances. It was the largest affair that has yet been given. Among those who entertained at dinner that evening were Major and Mrs. Adrian S. Fleming, Mrs. K. C. Moore and Capt. E. S. Sayer.

Charles Herbert Gibner and Charlotte Bruce Gibner and Maudie and Clara Louise Hartz were baptized at the Presbyterian Church of Vancouver on Easter Sunday. Col. and Mrs. George S. Young gave a dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. Peter C. Field, Capt. and Mrs. Murray Baldwin, Capt. and Mrs. Robert Olney, Miss Polly Young and Mr. O'Reilly, of Portland.

The performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," given under the auspices of the Portland Shakespearean Study Club on Friday night, was most successful. Matilda Baker and Caroline Chase took part in the play. Mr. and Mrs. William McMaster, of Portland, entertained at dinner at the University Club on Tuesday for Mr. and Mrs. Landon Mason, Miss Du Pont, the Misses McMaster, McCormack, Snow and Lieut. F. V. Schneider. Mrs. Samuel V. Ham has as her house guest Mrs. Olive Burt, of San Francisco. Col. Cleland McLaughlin, Adjutant General White and Captain Tibbitts, of the Oregon National Guard, were visitors on the post this week.

The Post Bridge Club met Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Allen Parker. The prize-winners were Mesdames Gibner, Baker, Glass and Ingalls. Miss Catherine Thirkleson visited Mrs. George M. Parker this week. With the beginning of the outdoor season battalion and regimental parades occur four times a week and usually draw a crowd. Col. David C. Shanks, I.G., arrived Saturday to make the annual garrison inspection. Bids have been received by the post quartermaster for the letting of the contract for clearing the underbrush and small trees away from the park. This has been a much discussed improvement for the last few years and it has finally been decided to fix the park up for drill purposes.

Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz gave a supper party on Friday night. Walter O. Boswell, who is in the Letterman General Hospital, has been operated on and is getting along very nicely. Major H. C. Jewett, C.E., accompanied by Mrs. Jewett, arrived in Portland this week for station.

Mrs. Herbert C. Gibner on Monday gave a sewing party for Mesdames Young, Baker, Chase, Field, Brooke, Bennett, Glass, Hobson, Rowe, A. Parker, Ulrick, Gill, Taylor, Hartz, Fry, Baker, Waring, Sears, Ham, G. M. Parker and Miss Tiernan. In the dining room Mrs. Field poured tea and Mrs. Fry served salad.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., April 9, 1915.

Col. Wilds P. Richardson, U.S.A., accompanied by his wife, is here on a brief visit before proceeding to San Francisco en route to Alaska to investigate the coal fields for the Government.

Civil Engr. A. A. Baker, U.S.N., has been ordered here for duty in connection with the construction of the \$300,000 radio station at Chollas Heights. Grading work on the station grounds has been started.

Charles Brandon, who was found guilty of killing Axel Lilje, a soldier stationed at Fort Rosecrans, has been sentenced to three years in San Quentin prison.

San Diego, Cal., April 15, 1915.

Word has been received here of the birth of a daughter to Capt. Arthur F. Balentine, ex-U.S.A., and Mrs. Balentine, in Brooklyn, N.Y. They are expected to return to their home in this city in the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Chaffee Grant are about to leave for the East to take up their residence in Westchester county, N.Y. They have been the recipients of a number of social honors during the past week. Congressman William Kettner was honored yesterday morning by a special review of the troops in the Cavalry camp in the Exposition park, afterward making an inspection of the camp and its surroundings. Major Herbert R. Fay, C.A.C., N.G.C., was recently re-elected as a member of the common council in this city, receiving the highest vote of any of the councilmanic candidates.

Commo. Frank H. Eldridge, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Eldridge, of Hartford, Conn., are Exposition visitors. They plan to go from here to San Francisco, stopping en route at Santa Barbara. H. S. Graves, Chief of the U.S. Forestry Bureau, was guest at a luncheon, with President G. A. Davidson, of the Exposition, as host, yesterday at the Cristobal Café. Others present included Congressman Kettner, Capt. R. P. Rifenberck, U.S.A., retired, Capt. George Van Horn Moseley and Col. Robert H. Noble, U.S.A.

Mrs. James H. Rollins, of Los Angeles, who has been spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. John L. Sehon, has returned home. Lieut. Byron Q. Jones and De Witt Milling, 1st Aero Corps, accompanied by a detail of men and taking along an aeroplane from the North Island camp, have left for Brownsville, Texas, under orders from Washington, the nature of which has not been made public.

U.S. Senator John Wingate Weeks, of Massachusetts, who



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to keep them bright and rustless. Army "crack shots" use 3-in-One and biggest gun makers pack a bottle with every gun. 3-in-One also keeps shoes, belts and all leather equipment soft, pliable and water-proof.

At Post Exchanges and Ships' Stores; 1 oz. bottle, 10c.; 3 oz., 25c.; 8 oz. (1-2 pt.), 50c. Also in Patent Handy Oil Cans, 3 1/2 oz., 25c. Avoid substitutes.

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graduated at the U.S. Naval Academy in the class of 1881 and later saw considerable service, is a visitor in this city, accompanied by his wife and son. He addressed former Massachusetts people and others at the Exposition to-day.

The U.S.S. Cleveland is in port from a trip in Mexican waters. The cruiser will go on to San Francisco about the end of the month.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, U.S.N., commander of the Pacific Reserve Fleet, is in this city on a short trip, having come to witness the final acceptance trials of the submarines K-3 and K-4.

FORT CASWELL.

Fort Caswell, N.C., April 18, 1915.

The sympathy of the entire post is extended to Lieutenant Herman in the loss of his mother, Mrs. Charles Herman, who died quite suddenly in Baltimore. Colonel Bennett has returned from a ten days' leave spent in Washington and New York. Mrs. Trotter and two children returned to the post Tuesday. She and Captain Trotter will be guests of Capt. and Mrs. Peace until they go to Fort Michie. It is with great regret that we hear of the order taking Lieutenant Donovan with the 79th Company to Fort Michie. Lieut. and Mrs. Egin had supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan and Lieutenant Stanley. Lieut. and Mrs. Egin had dinner Tuesday for Captain Gilmer, Miss Gilmer and Captain Trotter. Mr. Stanley gave a dinner party Thursday for Mr. and Mrs. Ridgeway and Captain Gilmer and Miss Gilmer.

Capt. and Mrs. Peace's dinner guests Friday were Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan.

Captain Gilmer gave a pretty luncheon Saturday at the Cape Fear Club in Wilmington for Miss Gilmer, Mrs. Egin, Mrs. Dame, Mr. Lindsay and Lieutenant Stanley. Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan entertained Saturday evening in honor of their fifth anniversary. The house was beautifully decorated with La France roses and yellow jasmine. Auction was played, prizes going to Mrs. Egin and Captain Peace. Dancing was enjoyed till a late hour. Present: Captain Gilmer, Miss Gilmer, Captain Trotter, Lieutenant Stanley, Lieut. and Mrs. Egin and Capt. and Mrs. Peace.

Lieut. and Mrs. Prentiss have returned to the post after a ten days' visit in Washington as guests of Mrs. Prentiss's mother. Miss Gilmer gave a bowling party Friday evening in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Trotter and Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan. After bowling the guests returned to Captain Gilmer's quarters for supper and dancing. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Peace, Capt. and Mrs. Trotter, Lieutenant Stanley, Lieut. and Mrs. Egin and Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan. Mrs. Van de Water left Saturday for New York, to be with her sister, who is ill.

An attractive farewell dinner was given in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan. It was a progressive affair, the first two courses being served at Lieutenant Stanley's quarters, the next two at Capt. and Mrs. Gilmer's and the last two at Lieut. and Mrs. Egin's, where dancing was enjoyed till a late hour.

Sergeant O'Brien, Q.M.C., arrived Saturday from Fort Howard, to take the place of Sergeant Smith, who leaves with his family for the Canal Zone. The 79th Company will be greatly missed by the entire garrison.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., April 18, 1915.

Capt. J. M. Craig has returned from Terre Haute, Ind., where he was called by the serious illness of his sister. Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot Smith had supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham and Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Tyndall. Lieut. C. E. Lauderdale, D.S., arrived at Jefferson Barracks Monday for the purpose of examining candidates for the Dental Corps. The examining board consists of Major J. M. Kennedy, Lieut. J. A. McAlister and Lieutenant Lauderdale.

Mr. Britton Davis, of El Paso, Texas, arrived at Jefferson Barracks Monday to visit his cousins, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams.

Major Harry Burgess, C.E., returning from an inspection tour at Dubuque, Iowa, and on his way to Nashville, Tenn., spent Tuesday at Jefferson Barracks visiting Capt. and Mrs. Charles L. Foster. Mrs. S. B. England, who has been spending the winter with Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England, left Tuesday for her home in Washington, D.C. Col. J. H. Beacom re-

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turned to Jefferson Barracks Wednesday from San Francisco, where he had gone with a detachment of recruits and where he had spent a ten days' leave seeing the exposition.

Mrs. A. E. Williams and Mr. Britton Davis left Wednesday to visit relatives in Keokuk, Iowa. Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Tyndall had dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill, Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham and Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr. Lieut. J. G. Donovan gave a farewell bachelor party Thursday afternoon at his quarters. He was showered with cigars, and a general good time was indulged in by all.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr, with Col. J. H. Beacom and Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Tyndall as their guests, motored to Sunset Inn Saturday for dinner. Lawrence and Katherine Kennedy, children of Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, have been confined to the house for the past week with measles.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Capt. G. S. Taylor, who has been visiting her parents in St. Louis, left Saturday to join her husband at Washington, D.C.

A boxing bout was held at the post hall Monday evening under the management of the post exchange. In the main bout Jack McKenzie, of the 23d Recruit Company, received the decision over Lou Nauman, of Chicago. In the semi-final Kid Van and Jimmy Kenney, two St. Louis professionals, boxed six rounds to a draw. Jack Morse knocked out Cyclone Dobson, of St. Louis, in the first round of their scheduled four-round bout. The affair was largely attended both by officers and enlisted men.

The baseball season at Jefferson Barracks opened Wednesday with a game between the 23d and 18th Companies, the former winning by a score of 10 to 4.

The post baseball team on Sunday afternoon lost to the Liggett and Myer Tobacco Company team by a score of 7 to 3. Private Rector, 18th Recruit Co., received a large jar of tobacco from the St. Louis firm as a reward for making a home run.

The non-commissioned officers of the garrison entertained with a hop in the post hall Friday evening.

PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort McKinley, Me., April 11, 1915.

Rev. Felix Powell, of South Portland, visited Fort McKinley Thursday and preached at the Y.M.C.A. rooms at 7:30 to a large gathering. Special music was furnished by a number of singers from Mr. Powell's church. Capt. Henry M. Merriam, for two years on duty with Coast Artillery of Maine Reserve, and who during that time has lived in Portland, has been ordered to Fort Williams to take charge of the 49th Company, recently commanded by Captain Beckham. Lieutenant Grace is spending a week's leave in New York, where he went to meet Mrs. Grace, who will return with Lieutenant Grace to Fort McKinley.

Major and Mrs. Vose motored to Boston Thursday, to remain until the first of the week. Capt. Floyd Kramer, of Fort McKinley, left Thursday to spend a short leave in New York. Mrs. Henry M. Merriam was hostess for the bridge club Tuesday. The players were Mesdames Miller, Gatchell, Beckham, Campbell, Behr, Blood and Turner. Bowling on Monday evening was followed by a supper at the officers' mess. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Todd, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Captain Morse, Captain Kramer, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer, Lieutenant Seybt and Lieutenant Edwards.

Mrs. Kenneth Blood charmingly entertained the Army ladies of this district at a bridge party on Wednesday. Prizes were awarded to Mesdames Vose, Widdfield and Meyer. In the dining room from an elaborately arranged table Mrs. Behr served ice, assisted by Misses Mabel and Gladys Gatchell. The guests were Mesdames Gatchell, Todd, Widdfield, Wilbur, Vose, Whitcomb, McDowell, Hamilton, Peavy, Turner, Behr, Reeder, Meyer, Robb, French, Strong, Williams, Merriam, Campbell and Miss Tilton.

Col. and Mrs. G. W. Gatchell gave a charming dinner Saturday at Fort Williams for Capt. and Mrs. Wilbur, Mrs. Widdfield, Capt. and Mrs. Butler, Miss Butler, Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton. Capt. W. S. Bowen, of Fort Williams, accompanied by a number of enlisted men, is spending a week in the Maine woods on a map-making detail.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Henry D. Todd, jr., are in quarantine for several weeks, as their son, Harrison, has contracted scarlet fever. The physicians report that the case is progressing nicely. Miss Sterns, of Chicago, is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Major and Mrs. Vose, of Fort Williams. Mrs. Vose entertained at a bridge for her sister on Thursday. Her guests were Mesdames Gatchell, Whitcomb, Beckham, Gordon, Burnett, Campbell and Miller.

The first baseball game of the season was played at Fort McKinley Thursday between the 37th and 51st Companies and resulted in a victory for the 51st Company, score being 7 to 6. A large and enthusiastic crowd was present and gave promise of much interest in the baseball games to follow.

Fort McKinley, Me., April 18, 1915.

Mr. and Mrs. Herrick, of Chicago, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Frank Jewell on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Grace arrived from New York Wednesday, and have taken quarters recently vacated by Captain Ruggles. Miss Shaw, who is attending college in Maine, was the week-end guest of her aunt, Mrs. Whitcomb, of Fort McKinley. On Thursday night Rev. Dunwoody Walker preached to a large congregation at the Fort McKinley Y.M.C.A. Mr. Howard Dalbert was the soloist and Mr. H. S. Steer the pianist. Rev. Mr. Walker, who is holding evangelistic services in Portland, is a speaker of force, and his address with the special music was well worth hearing.

Col. and Mrs. George W. Gatchell, of Fort Williams, gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Whitcomb, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Capt. and Mrs. Miller on Saturday. Mrs. Campbell, of Fort Williams, was hostess for the card club Tuesday; playing were Mesdames Gatchell, Babcock, Merriam, Behr, Blood, Turner and Miller. Miss Harriet Todd is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer during the quarantine of her home. Capt. Floyd Kramer returned Wednesday from a week's leave spent at Fort Wright, N.Y.

Capt. Archibald H. Sunderland, who has for several months been abroad as military observer, has been ordered to Fort Williams on his return to the United States. Lieutenant Rutherford is spending a few days in Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Libby, of State street, have returned from a pleasant trip to Washington, Old Point and Richmond. Thursday evening at the card club were gathered Major and Mrs. Whitcomb, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Captain Kramer, Captain Morse, Lieut. and Mrs. Grace, Lieutenants Seybt and Edwards.

TENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., April 17, 1915.

Eliza and Klemm Boyd on Easter Day gave an egg hunt to all the children of the post, just back of their quarters at the eastern end of the garrison, and the small tots, with their gay-colored baskets, their eggs and bunnies and chickens, made a beautiful picture as they scattered over the hillside. Almost all the grown-ups came to watch the sport.

Capt. and Mrs. Wallach gave a paper chase April 6 and every member of the officers' families was invited, including the dogs. Several sharp showers of hail came up while the ride was in progress, but everyone came back to Captain Wallach's quarters at twelve o'clock, where a delicious breakfast was served. Capt. and Mrs. Wallach were the "hares" and the prizes were given to the first lady and gentleman in, who had made the entire course. Miss Betty Fleming won a pair of spurs and Lieutenant Duell a hunting knife. Lieutenant Duell left the same afternoon on a month's leave.

Mrs. Fleming entertained at auction April 7 for Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Lyster. Other ladies playing were Mesdames Walton, Babcock, Troxel, Dockery, Phillips and McMurdo. High score prize was won by Mrs. Troxel and guest prizes were presented to Mrs. Lyster and Mrs. Jones. Miss Cabell entertained the younger set at dinner April 7. Mrs. Guiney had luncheon for the younger members of the post April 8.

Col. and Mrs. Cabell entertained at cards the evening of

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April 8 for Colonel Brown, Major and Mrs. Marrow, Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Babcock, Mrs. Rutherford, Mrs. Lyster, Capt. and Mrs. Boyd, Capt. and Mrs. Cornell, Mrs. Holcomb, Dr. and Mrs. McMurdo, Capt. and Mrs. Walton and Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis.

Mrs. Fleming entertained at a shower April 9 for Miss Agnes Cabell. The guests, besides the hostess and guest of honor, were Mesdames Grierson, Joy Grierson, Cabell and Mesdames Boyd, Walton, Guiney, Mueller, Wallach, Cornell, Lewis, Holcomb and Abbey. They hemmed dish towels, which were later presented to Miss Agnes Cabell, and after tea a package was delivered which contained a present from each of the guests. Colonel Brown gave a reception at his quarters to his sister, Mrs. Jones, of Denver, on the evening of the same day, to which the entire garrison was invited. The regimental band played for dancing and a card room was fitted up for players; prizes went to Mrs. Guiney and Lieutenant Troxel. Major Evans motored up from Naco for Colonel Brown's reception, returning the next day.

Mrs. Grierson gave a beautiful luncheon April 10 for Mesdames Jones, Lyster, Rutherford, Troxel, Cabell, Wallach and Byram. Lieut. and Mrs. Troxel entertained the younger crowd at a progressive supper April 10. The guests included Lieut. and Mesdames Dockery, Abbey and Lewis, Misses Cabell, Grierson, Joy Grierson and Lieutenants Dilworth, Howe, Richmond, Hoge and Dr. Warriner. Games were played after supper.

Troop I, with Lieutenants Mueller and Barker, left April 9 for a practice march to Naco and Bisbee, returning April 11. Mrs. Mueller spent Saturday in camp at Naco, returning Sunday by motor. Dr. and Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Barker, Dr. and Mrs. McMurdo and the Barber children spent Sunday, April 11, at Garden Cañon. Mrs. Cornell entertained at cards April 13, high score prize being won by Mrs. Mueller.

Troops G and H made a practice march to Box Cañon April 16, and Mrs. Boyd and Mrs. Wallach, with the Misses Cabell, Agnes Cabell, Grierson and Joy Grierson, rode out later and had lunch with the officers. Capt. and Mrs. Cornell entertained at dinner April 16 for Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Troxel and Lieut. and Mrs. Abbey.

Col. and Mrs. Cabell had dinner in honor of Mrs. Schuyler April 13, others present being Major and Mrs. Byram and Dr. Warriner. Capt. and Mrs. Wallach entertained at dinner the same evening for Capt. and Mrs. Walton, Capt. and Mrs. Boyd and Lieut. and Mrs. Dockery.

Capt. and Mrs. Boyd had dinner April 14 for Colonel Brown and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Wallach and Col. and Mrs. Cabell. Mrs. Lewis entertained at auction April 15 for Mrs. Jones.

Fire call sounded about 8:30 p.m. April 8. At the moving picture show a film caught fire and the operator was severely burned, but as the blaze was promptly put out no further damage was done besides wrecking the machine. We have had no "movies" since, but a new machine is on the way.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY AND DOUGLAS NOTES.

Camp Douglas, Ariz., April 11, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Clark on Wednesday had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Wilson, Lieutenants Walthall, Doe and Peyton. Lieutenant Cohen entertained at cards at camp Tuesday evening for Lieutenant Colonel Lasaigne, Major Grote and Captain Snyder. Among those attending the informal dance at the Country Club Tuesday were Captain Schoeffel and Lieutenant Pigott, Capt. and Mrs. Hyer, Miss Hyer, Captain Detrick, Capt. and Mrs. Cowin, Lieutenants Lovell, Myer, Rothwell and Smith.

Capt. Gustave A. Wieser, on leave since transfer to the regiment from the 15th, stationed in China, reported for duty Friday morning and has been assigned to Co. C. He and Mrs. Wieser are quartered at the Gadsden Hotel. The Country Club gave a dance Friday for the officers and ladies of the 6th Infantry Brigade and the 2d Cavalry Brigade. Present from the regiment were Major and Mrs. Bennet, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, Captains Ingram, Schoeffel, Lieutenants Pigott, Roberts, Row and Doe; others were Capt. and Mrs. Dallam, Capt. and Mrs. Cowin, Mrs. Phister, Lieutenants Lovell, Drake, Myer, Smith, Downs, General Davis, Major and Mrs. Murphy.

Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Wilson gave a supper party Sunday for Lieutenants Row, Delaplane, Pigott, Tobias, Starkey and Captain Snyder. Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin had supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, Lieutenants Roberts, Doe, Patch and Smith. Captain Schoeffel entertained informally at the officers' mess for several friends in the regiment Saturday afternoon. Lieutenant Cohen and Captain Snyder entertained Friday evening at camp with cards for Lieutenant Colonel Lasaigne and Major Grote. Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell appeared in camp Sunday, driving their automobile, which had been received among the freight from Texas City.

Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Herman gave an informal dinner Thursday, at their bungalow, for Lieut. and Mrs. Gary, Captain Nissen and Lieut. S. D. Downs, jr. Major and Mrs. Murphy gave a bridge party Thursday evening. Mrs. Guilfoyle winning high score prize. Capt. and Mrs. Hyer entertained with cards Tuesday evening. Mrs. Downs and Mrs. R. E. D. Hoyle winning high score prizes. Mrs. T. M. Wingo, mother of Mrs. J. B. Anderson, who was married during the latter part of March to Lieut. J. B. Anderson, 6th Field Art., has arrived from El Paso to visit her daughter.

Battery A, 6th Field Artillery, under command of Captain Doyle, has gone to Skeleton for a week's field duty. Colonel Greble will remain with them until they return to camp. Wednesday they were joined by a party of hunters—Lieutenant Colonel Noble, Lieutenant Hoyle, Messrs. Adamson and Pirtle—who are out for javelinas or wild hogs. The result was one wild hog.

Miss Mary Schultz, daughter of Captain Schultz, 9th Cav., is confined to her home this week with a severe attack of the grippe. A pretty reception and tea was given Friday by Mrs. Cowin, wife of Captain Cowin, 9th Cav., at her home on F avenue, in honor of her mother, Mrs. N. P. Phister, of Los Angeles, who is spending a few weeks here as her daughter's guest. The guest list included about seventy-five. She was assisted by Mrs. Rufus Clark, wife of Captain Clark, 11th

Inf. Capt. and Mrs. Dallam gave a hop supper after the dance at the Country Club Friday in honor of their guest, Miss Morgan, of El Paso; others present were Captain Morrow, Lieutenants Nickerson and Myer.

The ending of the week finds the 11th leading in both baseball and bowling, as in the latter the 18th team was put out of the running when the 22d team No. 1 took all four points from them Tuesday afternoon at the Y.M.C.A. alleys. In the baseball league the 11th defeated the 18th in a fast and exciting game by the score of 6 to 3. On Wednesday, in the most exciting game played up to that time, the 22d grasped a victory from the 9th Cavalry in the last half of the ninth inning after a hard fought contest, which was a tussle from start to finish. First one side then the other was in the lead, each having men on bases several times, only to be retired without getting them across the home plate. Sunday's game between the 11th and 22d was another hair-raiser and only won by the 11th in the tenth inning by the score of 8 to 7. The standing of the teams follows: 11th, won 3, lost 0; 18th, won 2, lost 1; 22d, won 2, lost 2; 9th Cavalry, won 1, lost 2; 6th Field, won 0, lost 3.

28TH INFANTRY NOTES.

Fort Crockett, Texas, April 15, 1915.

Barbara Lowe, the little daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. T. H. Lowe, has fully recovered from a case of scarlet fever, for which the family was in quarantine for four weeks. The second meeting of the Ladies' Bridge Club met with Mrs. H. A. Smith and Mrs. Caffery at the home of Mrs. Caffery on Thirty-first street.

Lieut. Alexander M. Hall has left for a three months' visit with relatives in New York city and Knoxville, Tenn. The ladies of the 28th Infantry who won honors at the brigade bridge party were Mesdames W. H. Point, E. G. Owenshine and G. H. Williams. Mrs. E. G. Owenshine and Mrs. W. H. Point were hostesses for the Auction Bridge Club at the home of Mrs. Point on the Boulevard. Those winning honors were Mesdames S. G. Talbott, J. M. Willis and Charles W. Elliott.

The Wednesday tea dance given by the regiment at its club house was attended by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George Bell, jr., Misses Carleton, Casteel, Murphy and Lewis, of the Army, and the following Galvestonians: Mrs. Frank Moody, Miss Moody, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Davis, Miss Brannagan, Miss Pauls, Miss Dorsey and Mrs. Maynard and Mrs. Stewart, of Kansas City. Lieutenant Jacobs has returned to camp after spending four weeks at Hot Springs, Ark. Mrs. Moor N. Falls was hostess for the Auction Bridge Club Monday.

Mrs. G. H. Williams, who was operated upon for appendicitis on Thursday, is rapidly recovering at St. Mary's Hospital. Mrs. Charles S. Caffery entertained at dinner at the Officers' Club Sunday for Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lykes, of Galveston, and their guests, Mrs. James Lykes, Jr., Mrs. Turman, Mrs. Tom Lykes and Mrs. McFarland, of Tampa, Fla., also for Capt. and Mrs. L. D. Gasser, Capt. J. T. Watson and Lieut. D. B. Grafton.

The officers and ladies of the 28th Infantry have organized a dancing club, with Miss Marguerite Labadie as instructor. The club meets Tuesday and Friday afternoons.

The 28th Infantry is justly proud of its officers and ladies who won honors in the events of the gymkana staged by the 5th Brigade on the Fort Crockett parade ground Saturday. The polo game on mules promises to be an historical event in Army circles. Lieutenant Wuest arrived upon the polo ground with his mule equipped with a rope ladder, to be used in mounting only, a substantial anchor to aid in stopping his steed and a golf club in lieu of a mallet. The 28th team, Lieutenants Lowe, Bankhead, Crafton and Wuest, easily defeated the 7th Infantry team. The cigarette race, dismounted, was won by Mrs. Elliott and Lieutenant Arneaman. Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott took first honors in the needle and thread race, Lieutenant Elliott displaying remarkable skill in threading the needle. In the high hurdles event Lieut. Samuel H. Houston took first prize at three feet ten inches. Mrs. George Bell pinned the ribbons on the victors. There was an informal reception and tea at the club after the closing event.

The ladies of the regiment attending the tea given by Mrs. J. M. Lykes at the Hotel Galvez were Mesdames Charles Caffery, S. G. Talbott and Jere Baxter.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., April 14, 1915.

Mrs. Bessell gave a delightful dinner Thursday at her apartment in the Sidway for Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin, 11th Inf., Lieutenant Peyton, 11th Inf., Lieutenant Ware, 22d Inf., and Lieutenant McCormick, 18th Inf.

A large dance was given Friday evening by the Douglas Country Club, complimentary to the Army ladies now in Douglas. Present from the regiment were Major Martin, Captains Peyton, Morrow, Doster, Bryan and Barnes, Lieut. and Mesdames Duke, Blackford, Minnigerode, Cook, Lieutenants McCormick, Dusenbury, Betcher, Patch, Arnold, Rucker, Olson, Case and Smith. Others present were General Davis, Col. and Mrs. O'Connor, Miss O'Connor, Major and Mrs. Murphy, Miss Murphy, Capt. and Mrs. Dallam, Miss Morgan, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Capt. and Mrs. Cowin, Mrs. Phister, Lieutenant Landis and Miss Davis, Lieutenants Ware, Brown, Pigott, Roberts, Doe, Row, Downs, Anderson, Drake, Houghton and Lovell.

A Catholic tea was given Saturday afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. S. Williams. Among those attending were General Davis, Mrs. Hand, Mrs. Bessell and Lieutenant Arnold. Mrs. Bessell assisted Mrs. Williams in receiving her guests. Captain Morrow gave a lunch in camp Thursday for Miss Flannigan, Mrs. Gallagher, Lieut. and Mrs. Duke and Lieutenants Nicholson and Smith. Mrs. Cecil gave a luncheon this week in honor of Mrs. Rogers, and for Mesdames Hulme, Murphy, Minnigerode and Geary. Mrs. Cowin gave a tea Saturday

TERSE FRANK TIMELY
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complimentary to her mother, Mrs. Phister, who is visiting her from Los Angeles. Others attending were Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Hulme.

Rev. and Mrs. Simonson had dinner Thursday for Colonel Hasbrouck, Mrs. Hulme and Major Martin. After the dance on Friday Captain Morrow gave a "hop supper" for Capt. and Mrs. Dallam, Lieut. and Mrs. Minnigerode, Miss Morgan, Captain Peyton and Lieutenants Nicholson and Pigott. Lieutenant Boettcher left this week on a ten-day leave to visit the fairs in San Francisco and San Diego. Lieutenant Ellis, who recently joined the regiment from his tour of foreign duty with the 15th Infantry in China, left Monday for College Park, Atlanta, Ga., to accept a college detail. Much regret is expressed at his departure.

Lieut. and Mrs. Duke had dinner Sunday for Captains Morrow and Doster. Mrs. Hulme has joined a bridge club of three tables; the other Army ladies who belong are Mesdames Guilfoyle, Murphy and Clark.

The 11th Infantry gave a skating party at the local rink Tuesday evening for the officers and ladies of the 6th Brigade and 9th Cavalry and the members of the Douglas Country Club. A large party motored over from Bisbee to attend the delightful function. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. O'Connor, Miss O'Connor, Major and Mrs. Murphy, Miss Murphy, Major and Mrs. Rand, Major and Mrs. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Bessell, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin, Lieut. and Mrs. Baxter, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. Minnigerode, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Anderson, Captains Peyton, Morrow, Doster, Bryan, 18th Inf.; Captains Dodge, Bomford, McCammon, Peck, 22d Inf.; Lieutenants Rucker, Dusenbury, Smith, McCormick and Betcher, 18th Inf.; Lieutenants Russell, Roberts, Row, Doe, Walthall and Cohen, 11th Inf.; Lieutenant Downs, Nicholson, Myer, 9th Cav.; Lieutenants Anderson, Houghton, 6th Field Art. Mrs. Duke will leave Thursday for New York, in response to a telegram saying that her mother was seriously ill.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 16, 1915.

Major George W. Martin, stationed at Galveston, is here on a short leave. Mrs. Frederick Funston arrived Saturday from San Francisco with her three children and will be in the staff post. The General journeyed to Spofford Junction to accompany them to San Antonio. Gen. James Parker left Friday to inspect Fort McIntosh and other border posts. Mrs. John E. Stephens gave a pretty tea Friday in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Ralph M. Johnson, of New York city. The guests were received by Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Perry Francis, of St. Louis. Mrs. Le Roy Lyon and Miss Kean served, assisted by Mesdames Corbusier, Parrott, E. De L. Smith, Crosby, Case, Conrad, Carter and Taylor. About fifty guests called. Major John Cotter gave a bridge party Saturday night for Col. and Mrs. Scott, Major and Mrs. Clarke, Capt. and Mesdames Taylor, Austin and Rucker, Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers, Col. and Mrs. Keefer, Mesdames Van Deusen, Gunter, Cox, Johnson, Carter, Stephens, Michel and Miss Prouditt.

The Card Club met with Mrs. William H. Crosby this week. Mrs. Kearny gave a theater party at the Majestic on Monday afternoon, followed by tea at the Carolina tea room, for Mesdames Keefer, Halford, Conrad, Taylor, Preston and Alford. Mrs. F. T. Austin and Mrs. D. E. Cain on Tuesday gave a tea in honor of Miss Goff, house guest of Mrs. Cain. Mrs. Frank R. Keefer gave an elaborate bridge party Thursday in honor of Mrs. Perry Francis, of St. Louis, guest of her sister, Mrs. William D. Crosby. Prizes were awarded to Mesdames Reynolds, E. De Land Smith, Rolfe, Crosby, Hunter Harris, Stephens and Cooper. Mrs. Francis received a guest prize. Other guests were Mesdames Scott, Bingham, Lynch, Lewis, W. L. Clarke, Reynolds, Jordan, Carter, Case, Taylor, Carrithers, Darragh, Chappell, Rucker, Read, Conrad, Van Deusen, Raborg, Gunter, W. H. Jones, Lapham, Misses Baxter, Prouditt and Harrison. Mrs. Philip W. Corbusier had dinner Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Corbusier, Capt. and Mrs. Van Voorhis, Mrs. Burbank, Lieut. and Mrs. Read and Mrs. Burrows. Mrs. George E. Stewart had a luncheon Tuesday in honor of her mother, Mrs. C. O. Wilson, and for Mesdames Crosby, Francis, Bingham, Jones, Clayton, Scott, Reynolds, Rolfe and Read.

Col. George Van Deusen left Tuesday for Fort Sill, to be absent for a month. Gen. Frederick Funston departed Tuesday for Brownsville, to further observe the activities of the Carranza-Villa forces, who are fighting at Matamoros and nearby border points. Captain Huguet had a bridge party Wednesday night for Lieut. and Mrs. Halford, Mrs. Hunter Harris, Mrs. Jesse McI. Carter, Miss Prouditt and Lieut. and Mrs. Raborg.

Among officers registered this week are Capt. Andrew C. Wright, sick in the base hospital; Lieut. H. I. Lawrence, on leave, and Dental Lieut. R. W. Pearson. Lieut. E. E. Lewis is visiting his mother, Mrs. M. A. Lewis, of San Antonio, en route to Panama. Capt. L. B. Simonds was a visitor at department headquarters Wednesday, on his way from Boston, to join his station, El Paso.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., April 16, 1915.

Judge and Mrs. McGee, house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. H. H. McGee, left the post April 2. Mrs. F. G. Turner left April 2 for Fort Leavenworth, to visit Major and Mrs. G. P. White during the horse show. A two days' leave was granted any officer wishing to observe the horse show of April 3 in Fort Leavenworth and a number accepted this privilege.

Mr. William Raymond, of Kansas City, was house guest of Col. and Mrs. H. I. Raymond during Easter. Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes gave a dinner April 4 for Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond, Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, Majors Glasgow and Phillips, Capt. J. M. Morgan and Lieut. B. T. Merchant. Miss Julie Goode, of St. Louis, arrived April 4, to be the house guest of Mrs. J. B. W. Corey. Mrs. W. W. Dudley entertained the ladies of the Mounted Service School at a bridge-
tea April 5. Mrs. C. D. Rhodes and Mrs. I. P. Swift served, assisted by Miss Goode. Mesdames Degen, Harvey, Walker and McGee made high scores.

The Bridge Club met with Mrs. Magruder April 7. High scores were won by Mesdames Foster, Aultman, W. J. Scott and Cheney. Others playing were Mesdames George, Kennedy, McClellan, Rehkopf, Brown, Harvey, Collins, Turner, Degen,

Corey, Barry, Frankenberger and Miss Ryan. Miss Norris, of St. Joseph, Mo., arrived April 8, to be house guest of Mrs. D. E. Aultman. Mrs. W. J. Scott gave a bridge-
tea April 8 for Mesdames Walker, D. H. Scott, McClellan, Rehkopf, Reeves, Polk, Magruder, Kennedy, Harvey, Frankenberger, George, Mills, Brown, Barry, Kennedy, Corey, Aultman, Raymond, Chamberlin, Cheney, Collins, Degen, Erlenkotter, Foster and Miss Goode, high scores being made by Mesdames Foster, Scott, Raymond, George, Rehkopf and Kennedy. A number joined for tea. After the skating in the gymnasium Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder gave a jolly supper, in honor of Miss Goode and Miss Norris and for Capt. and Mrs. Harvey, Lieut. and Mrs. Swift, Capt. and Mrs. Rehkopf, Mrs. W. W. Dudley, Miss Clarisse Ryan and Lieutenants Schwenck, Finch, Raynor, Kobbé, Odell, Adair, Loneragan and Winfree. Miss Ryan assisted in the dining room.

Mrs. C. P. George gave a bridge party of four tables April 9; the prizes were captured by Mesdames J. A. Barry, J. T. Kennedy, Everett Collins and E. G. Turner. Miss Elizabeth Davis, of Kansas City, was house guest of Mrs. C. D. Rhodes and Mrs. R. H. McBlain during Easter holidays; Miss Mary Flemming, of Burlington, Iowa, was house guest of her sister, Mrs. Harding Polk. Mrs. D. E. Aultman gave a dance in honor of her house guest, Miss Norris, and for Misses Julie Goode, Clarisse Ryan, Curtis, Mary Flemming, Lieuts. and Mesdames Polk, Magruder, West, Baird, George, Mrs. R. H. Miller, Mrs. J. B. W. Corey, Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieutenants Adair, Doak, Engel, Erwin, Finch, Kobbé, Loneragan, Odell, Raynor, Scofield, Schwenck, Taubee and Winfree and Misses Marshall, Boone, Wallace and Kregar, of Junction City. Miss Curtis, of Topeka, arrived April 9, to be house guest of her sister, Mrs. C. P. George. Lieut. F. W. Stewart has been quite ill with scarlet fever and is confined to the hospital.

Lieut. B. T. Merchant gave a luncheon April 10 for Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. George, Miss Curtis, Capt. R. C. Foy and Lieut. V. P. Erwin. Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Richmond gave a beautifully appointed tea in honor of the visiting girls Saturday. Mrs. A. E. Wilbourn and Mrs. E. G. Cullum assisted Mrs. Richmond in serving.

Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes gave a dinner, before the hop, Saturday, in honor of their house guest, Miss Elizabeth Davis, and for Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond, Lieuts. and Mesdames Swift, Baird, George, Polk, Mrs. W. W. Dudley, Mrs. J. B. W. Corey, the Misses Davis, Flemming, Ryan, Curtis, Goode and Norris, Lieutenants Kobbé, Adair, Finch, Foy, Loneragan, Odell, Schwenck and Winfree. Another dinner Saturday was given by Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Kennedy for Lieuts. and Mesdames Swift and Foster, Mesdames Garrard, Turner, Weaver, Lieutenants Engel and Patton.

Major and Mrs. W. R. Eastman gave a dinner April 11 for Capt. and Mrs. Richmond, Lieut. and Mrs. George and Lieut. and Mrs. West. Lieut. and Mrs. Harding Polk had a supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. I. P. Swift, Misses Davis, Ryan and Flemming, Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieutenants Taubee, Kobbé, Loneragan and Raynor. Miss Julie Goode, Miss Leona Curtis, Lieutenants Merchant, Schwenck and Odell were supper guests of Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. George.

The bachelors played the married men in a most exciting baseball game Sunday afternoon, the married men winning, 9 to 6. The lineup was as follows: "Married," Lieut. W. West, pitcher; Lieut. J. K. Brown, catcher; Lieut. T. J. Johnson, first base; Capt. C. G. Harvey, shortstop and captain of the team; Lieut. H. W. Wagner, second base; Lieut. C. P. George, third base; Lieut. H. W. Baird, outfield; Capt. N. B. Rehkopf, outfield; Dr. W. J. Stokes, centerfield. "Bachelors," Lieut. H. M. Raynor, pitcher; Lieut. S. W. Scofield, catcher; Lieut. N. G. Finch, first base; Lieut. J. C. R. Schwenck, second base; Lieut. V. P. Erwin, shortstop and captain of the team; Lieut. S. W. Winfree, third base; Lieut. Herman Kobbé, outfield; Lieut. H. R. Odell, centerfield; Capt. R. C. Foy, outfield. The game resulted in three disastrous accidents—Lieut. Herman Kobbé had his nose broken, Lieut. S. W. Scofield suffered a severe blow on the cheek and Lieut. W. W. West strained his knee joints. A picked team, representing both teams, has challenged a team from Fort Leavenworth.

Mrs. D. E. Aultman gave a jolly "rabbit" party for Miss Norris April 12. The guests were Misses Mary Flemming, Elizabeth Davis, Clarisse Ryan and Julie Goode, Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieutenants Adair, Loneragan, Kobbé, Raynor, Schwenck and Finch. Mrs. J. T. Kennedy gave a tea April 13 for Mesdames Corey, Dickinson, Raymond, Rivers, McBlain, Baird, Chamberlin, Crane, Cullum, Rehkopf, D. H. Scott, Wagner and Heringshaw and Miss Goode. Mrs. J. A. Crane assisted in serving. Mrs. Everett Collins gave a bridge-
tea Tuesday for Mesdames Magruder, Harvey, W. J. Scott, Reeves, McClellan, Brown, Barry, Baird, Cheney, Erlenkotter, Rhodes and Dickinson. High scores were made by Mesdames Magruder and McClellan.

Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster had dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Richmond, Capt. and Mrs. Reeves, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane, Major W. J. Glasgow, Major H. P. Howard and Capt. G. W. Kirkpatrick. The Bridge Club met with Mrs. C. B. McClellan April 14. Mesdames Foster, George and W. J. Scott made high scores, while others playing included Mesdames Magruder, Kennedy, Mills, Rehkopf, Brown, Harvey, Collins, Turner, Crane, Corey, Barry, Cheney and Frankenberger.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harding Polk had Lieut. and Mrs. Cullum, Lieut. and Mrs. Chamberlin, Miss Norris and Miss Goode, Capt. R. C. Foy and Lieuts. Herman Kobbé and E. W. Taubee as guests for tea Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. I. P. Swift gave a charming dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Lininger, Lieut. and Mrs. West, Mrs. W. W. Dudley and Lieut. N. G. Finch. Mrs. J. B. W. Corey gave a dance Wednesday in honor of Miss Julie Goode, her house guest. Among the guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder, Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Brown, Misses Norris, Ryan, Flemming, Aubrey, Mrs. D. E. Aultman, Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieutenants Merchant, Adair, Kobbé, Odell, Finch and Schwenck.

A pretty tea was given by Mrs. W. R. Eastman April 15; a stringed orchestra played during the afternoon. Mrs. H. I. Raymond and Mrs. T. D. Dickson served, assisted by Mrs. Innis P. Swift and Miss Clarisse Ryan.

An exhibition ride was given in the school hall Friday morning, April 16, for former Congressman Scott, of Kansas. Col. and Mrs. H. I. Raymond had Mrs. Garrard and Major H. P. Howard as dinner guests Friday. Miss Clarisse Ryan gave a pretty porch tea Friday for Misses Norris, Flemming and Goode, Miss Marshall and Miss Rockwell, of Junction City, Lieuts. and Mesdames Cullum, Polk, Brown, Lininger, Barry, Greene, Magruder, Mills and Lieutenants Raynor, Kobbé, Finch, Schwenck, Odell and Adair. Lieut. and Mrs. James S. Greene and Mrs. G. E. Kumpe arrived Friday, to be guests of Lieut. H. R. Adair and Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, respectively, for the dance to be given April 17 by Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes in honor of the field officers' class.

Lieut. E. W. Taubee gave a jolly party to see "The Merry Maid Minstrels," at the opera house in Junction City, afterward having refreshments at the club. Among his guests were Lieuts. and Mesdames Chamberlin, Cullum, Foster, Polk, Misses Norris, Flemming, Goode and Ryan, Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Greene, Lieutenants Adair, Doak, Erwin, Kobbé, Loneragan, Odell, Raynor, Schwenck and Winfree.

TENTH INFANTRY NEWS.

Camp E. S. Otis, Panama, C.Z., April 12, 1915.

General Wood arrived at Camp Otis Monday morning, when he reviewed and inspected this command. After the review Col. and Mrs. Miller gave a reception to the officers and ladies of the garrison at their quarters to meet General Wood. Capt. and Mrs. Baltzell gave a pretty dinner April 1 for Capt. and Mesdames Gowen, Collins and Edwards. Lieut. and Mrs. Wells had dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Roberts and Capt. and Mrs. Baltzell.

Little Bonnie Jones was hostess to a few of her small friends last Friday, when she celebrated her third birthday anniversary. A snapshot was taken of the little tots seated about the prettily decorated table. Another enjoyable feature was the grab bag, from which the little guests pulled attractive toys attached to pink ribbons. Enjoying the afternoon were Lydia Eskridge, Barbara Jones, Marjorie Wells, Cecelia Larned, Baby Larned, Alice Churchill, Bobby Cron, Sonny Eskridge, Dan Connolly, Carlos Swartz and Franklin Sibert. Mrs. Jones was assisted in entertaining the little folks by Mesdames Cron, Swartz, Wells, Sibert, Churchill and Larned.

Mrs. P. Hollingsworth arrived March 31, to be the guest

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of Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill for some time. Several pretty informal suppers were given on Easter Sunday. Major and Mrs. Clayton entertained for Capt. and Mrs. Herron, Capt. and Mrs. Gowen and Major Murray. Lieut. and Mrs. Wells had as guests Lieut. and Mrs. Brougher, Lieut. and Mrs. Wadsworth, Mrs. Cron, Miss Norman, Lieutenants Claggett and Jervey. Lieut. and Mrs. McLachlan had with them Miss Virginia Gerhart and Lieutenant Gruber.

Major and Mrs. Settle's guests for dinner on Thursday were Captain Harbeson and Lieutenant Nolan, of Empire, Lieutenant McLean, of the 29th, and Lieutenants Heidt and Lytle, of our garrison. Heyward Roberts celebrated his thirteenth birthday anniversary with a party at the post exchange picture show on Friday evening, inviting Dorothy, Helene and Mildred Gowen, Howard Noyes and True Merrill, George Baltzell, Harwood Jones and Tom, Eugenia and Charles Roberts.

Capt. and Mrs. Merrill had dinner recently for Lieut. and Mrs. McLachlan, Miss Henshaw and Lieutenant Lytle. Capt. and Mrs. Collins and Katherine and Pumpkins Collins left Saturday for the States, where Captain Collins intends to spend several months' leave with his family. Lieutenant Lockett also left on the Panama, sailing Saturday.

Harwood Jones entertained his young friends with a novel picture show party Saturday evening at the home of his parents, Capt. and Mrs. Jones. His guests were Helene and Mildred Gowen, George Baltzell, Billie Cron, James Churchill, Jack Coffey, Heyward Roberts, McNeely Taylor, Howard and Noyes Merrill.

A closely contested game was played here Friday between the officers of the 5th and 10th, resulting in a score of 2 to 0, in favor of the visiting team. The one played at our ball park yesterday between the Administration team, of Balboa, and that of this regiment proved a little more favorable for the home team, the final score being 7 to 5. Lieutenant Jacobs gave a pretty dinner last night at the University Club in Panama for Misses Virginia Gerhart, Gertrude Lathrop and Ruth Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Wells, Mr. McLean, Lieutenants Mason, McLean and McAlpin.

OLONGAPO NAVAL STATION.

Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I., March 13, 1915.

A sewing class to make clothes for destitute Belgian children has been organized by Mesdames John H. Dayton, Christopher C. Fewel, St. Clair Smith, Harry K. Cage and Clarence E. Nutting. Each member completes a garment a week. The Liscum came into the harbor at midday on March 11 and remained until next morning. Those on board included Gen. and Mrs. Hunter H. Liggett, Gen. Charles J. Bailey, Colonel Hines, Major Palmer, Major Frank K. Fergusson, Capt. Harrison Hall, Comdr. E. S. Kellogg, U.S.N., and Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, U.S.N. In the evening Capt. Benjamin Tappan, Lieut. and Mrs. George H. Bowdy and Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence E. Nutting were entertained at dinner aboard the Liscum.

Lieut. Hugo W. Koehler gave a dinner on board the Piscaqua, March 5, for Capt. Benjamin Tappan, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Harry K. Cage, Surg. and Mrs. Charles E. Ryder, Constr. and Mrs. Lee S. Border and Lieut. and Mrs. George H. Bowdy. Captain Tappan gave a dinner March 4 and Civil Engr. and Mrs. Walter H. Allen were dinner hosts March 3. Lieut. and Mrs. George H. Bowdy, before the officers' hop on March 12, had dinner for Paymr. and Mrs. John J. Gaffney, Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence E. Nutting and Lieut. and Mrs. Austen, of Corregidor, who are spending several days with Lieut. and Mrs. Nutting.

Mrs. Lee S. Border has gone to Cavite to be the guest of Mrs. Royal E. Ingersoll. A party of officers and ladies from the station went up to Dr. Woodward's camp in the mountains back of Olongapo, March 7, for the week-end. In the party were Paymr. and Mrs. John S. Higgins, Paymr. and Mrs. Harry E. Collins, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Denig, Miss Natalie Bulkley, of Washington, D.C., Surg. J. C. Woodward, Dr. Marion E. Harrison and Lieut. Ralph E. Haxton. Mrs. Frank Loftin, wife of Lieutenant Loftin, U.S.S. Cincinnati, is on a short visit to Manila. She was a guest at a dinner given by Lieut. Charles G. Davy, U.S.N., at the Army and Navy Club, March 12.

CORREGIDOR NOTES.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., March 8, 1915.

Bishop Brent of Manila, preached in the Coast Artillery garrison ("Topside") Sunday morning, and a pretty communion service was held. Bishop Brent also addressed the Sunday school, which has been organized under supervision of several of the ladies of the post.

A rousing "despedida" (farewell party) was given to the officers and ladies of the 24th Infantry garrison March 2 by the officers of the Topside Club. After the reception dancing was held on the tennis court, which was beautifully illuminated. Toward the end of the evening the lights were extinguished and the moon, then in its full glory, took their place. Music was furnished by the 9th Artillery Band, which played. Col. and Mrs. Charles L. Phillips have returned to Corregidor from the Southern Islands.

Capt. and Mrs. Mark Brooke helped form a jolly party that dined at the Army and Navy Club, Manila, before the hop last Monday night. The others present were Col. and Mrs. Edward Burt from Manila and their guest, Miss Hunt, Captain Chandler, Lieut. and Mrs. William Blain and Mr. Marks. Major Clarence O. Sherrill, C.E., has arrived at Corregidor with his wife and little boy and will take command of the Engineer forces stationed here. Mrs. Sherrill, who was seriously ill with pneumonia, is better.

Mrs. Thomas G. Ashburn was operated on Wednesday for appendicitis and is doing nicely. Many dinner parties preceded the "despedida" given to the 24th Infantry last week. Capt. Harrison Hall, aid to Gen. Thomas H. Barry, was guest of Capt. and Mrs. Edward Canfield, jr., returning next day to Manila. Lieut. and Mrs. Jason McV. Austin had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Mark Brooke, while the same evening Capt. and Mrs. Franc Lecocq entertained a number; Lieut. and Mrs. Henry T. Burgin gave a yellow dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Mark Brooke, Lieut. and Mrs. Peter Ottosen, Mrs. Richard Derby, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Burgin, and Major Fergusson. Mrs. Charles Bailey left Thursday to attend a large luncheon party given in her honor in Manila. The same day Mrs. Thomas H. Slavens left to visit friends in Manila.

Mr. and Mrs. Nutting and child, from Olongapo Navy Yard, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Jason McV. Austin. Capt. and

Mrs. Mark Brooke have as their week-end guest Miss Ruggles, who, with her mother, is visiting her brother, Col. Colden L.H. Ruggles, Manila. Capt. Francis N. Cooke, on leave with permission to visit China and Japan, sails on the March 15 boat. Many officers and ladies of the 13th attended the last Scout hop March 6. Miss Helen Rees, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Raymond V. Cramer, was a guest at a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. Andrews, 13th Inf., last evening.

Lieut. and Mrs. William R. McCleary are in quarantine on account of their little boy's case of mumps. Capt. and Mrs. Roger D. Black left Corregidor this morning for a three days' trip; first, to Bolongo by launch, then sixteen miles inland through tropical jungles on mule back to a survey camp that Captain Black is to inspect. They carry the survey camp's bi-monthly food supply. Mrs. Black is noted for taking hard trips. Bishop Brent, who visited Corregidor the early part of the month, was the guest of Col. Charles Lynch, Med. Corps. Gen. and Mrs. Charles J. Bailey gave a dinner Saturday in the Bishop's honor.

Few of Corregidor's bachelors could resist the call of the smoker held at the Army and Navy Club, Manila, last Saturday. There was a large attendance and many splendid features were introduced.

The Misses Bailey gave a bridge luncheon March 8 for Mesdames James Wilson, Charles Wheatley, Henry Davis, Jr., Misses Curtis, Lock and Gamster.

The baseball season has again opened on Corregidor. Officers' grandstand is crowded to overflowing. Games are on daily on the diamond at Topsis between the various teams entered in the league. The Scouts are preparing a surprise for the baseball fans and will soon enter the baseball arena. Now that the 13th Infantry has arrived, many exciting and interesting games between the "dough boys" and "cosmo-line slingers" are anticipated. Sunday afternoon registered a swamping defeat for the Coast Artillery "all stars" in favor of the 13th Infantry, Company B, score 4 to 0.

The 13th Infantry has arrived at Infantry Level, Corregidor, for station, in place of the 24th, now stationed in Manila.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., March 13, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Furman E. McCammon, who with their two children arrived March 8 for station at Fort Mills, are with Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Berry preparatory to choice of quarters. Capt. and Mrs. George W. Cocheu, who arrived on the same boat, are visiting Major Frank K. Fergusson indefinitely. Col. and Mrs. Ireland, of Fort McKinley, are guests of Lieut. Col. Charles Lynch, Corregidor, for three days. Mrs. Thomas H. Slavens gave a tea for the doctors' wives of the post and a few others to meet Mrs. Ireland. Present: Mesdames Charles L. Phillips, Richard Derby, James Wilson, John Munroe, Henry T. Burgin, Nathan Horowitz, Lloyd Horsfall, Charles E. Wheatley, Henry C. Davis, Jr., William T. Cade, Jr., Adna G. Wilde and Miss Miller.

Mrs. Hunter Liggett is a guest at Corregidor, while General Liggett is detained here on official business. Mr. Thomas H. Slavens has returned from a visit in town with Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Herman Hall, of the Constabulary. Colonel Slavens and young son have returned to Corregidor from Baguio, where the young fellow has been attending Bishop Brent's mountain school for boys. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles J. Bailey were at home March 9 to the officers and ladies of the 13th Infantry. Mrs. Jason McV. Austin left March 9 for a two weeks' visit in Olongapo Navy Yard with Mr. and Mrs. Nutting.

Miss Ruggles, of Washington, D.C., has returned to Manila, after a week's visit with Mrs. Mark Brooke, Corregidor. Mrs. Thomas H. Slavens entertained at an informal bridge-luncheon for Miss Ruggles. Lieut. and Mrs. Junnius Pierce, who arrived on the March transport, are guests of Col. and Mrs. Charles L. Phillips for awhile.

SEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., March 15, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. Shunk on Thursday had dinner in honor of Col. J. G. Galbraith, here for annual inspection of the garrison; other guests were Colonel Murray, Col. and Mrs. Sayre, Major and Mrs. Winans, Miss Murray and Miss Jessie Murray. Capt. and Mrs. Warfield and daughter, Ellen, are on vacation in Baguio. Miss Sayre gave a "box party" at the "movies" Thursday in honor of Miss Cress, guest of Miss Millar for the polo tournament, and for Misses Taylor, Millar, Wood, Lieutenants Prince, Brown, Boone and Helmick.

Capt. and Mrs. Cusack had a bridge party Thursday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Morey, Capt. and Mrs. Granger, Capt. and Mrs. Kennington, Lieut. and Mrs. Mesdames Pegram, Chandler, Brant, Bernard and Nelson. Captain Kennington, Lieutenant Pegram, Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. Bernard were prize-winners. Col. and Mrs. Shunk gave a dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Carter and their guest, Mrs. Sterritt, and Miss Sayre. The Hughes, of the Manila polo team, was week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hollyday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Munnikhuyzen had dinner Saturday for their house guest, Mrs. Casad, of Manila, and Lieut. and Mrs. Brant, Lieutenants Parker, Hyatt and Barnes. Lieut. and Mrs. Robinson had dinner Saturday for Miss Wood, Lieut. and Mrs. Chandler and Lieutenant Riggs. Capt. and Mrs. N. K. Averill entertained Capt. and Mrs. Kennington, Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Gugoltz and Lieutenant Brown at dinner Tuesday. Dr. Ogg, D.S., who is on duty at Camp Gregg this month, spent Sunday at home.

A luncheon was given Saturday by Mrs. Symmonds in honor of her house guests, the Misses Caldwell, from Fort McKinley, and for Misses Taylor, Cress, Millar, Lindsley and Marion Lindsley. Mrs. J. F. Barnes gave an auction party Friday for Mesdames Nelson, Robinson, Buchanan, Brant, Snow, Riley and Miss Ruggles. Prizes were golf balls. Lieut. and Mrs. Brant gave a dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Pegram, Lieut. and Mrs. Robinson, Miss Ruggles, Major Horn and Lieutenant Dawley.

Tuesday was ladies' day of polo week and four o'clock found the whole garrison assembled at the polo field. The first number on the program was a 30-yard dash, in which many ladies entered and which was won by Miss Muriel Sievert. Second came a 75-yard handicap for the boys, large and small. Nimble Billy Chandler came in first, winning a sweater, while Oliver Reynolds, a close second, won a watch. Partners in the gretna green were Major Horn and Miss Ruggles, Captain Brees and Mrs. Brant, Lieut. and Mrs. Zell, Lieutenant Montgomery and Mrs. Fuller, Lieut. and Mrs. Robinson, and Captain Sievert and Miss Muriel. Mrs. Fuller and Lieutenant Montgomery won a morocco vanity box and a silver cigarette case. The thread and needle race was run as follows: Ladies, each provided with a needle, run to gentlemen, 25 yards away, who thread the needle. Then the ladies return to starting line with needles threaded. Mrs. Sterritt and Lieutenant Carter won this event and each received a fine gold wrist-watch. In the girls' 75-yard dash, Eunice Dean came first and Dorothy Kennington second, Eunice winning a vanity case and Dot a set of gold beauty pins. These two girls also were winners of the three-legged race. After the events the prizes were awarded at the Officers' Club by Colonel Murray.

Lieut. and Mrs. Munnikhuyzen entertained a number of friends at supper Monday, after the hop. Miss Wood, from Batangas, was honor guest at a dinner given Wednesday by Lieut. and Mrs. Chandler for Lieut. and Mrs. Robinson and Mr. Black and Mr. White, of the Manila polo team. Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Stodter and son, Charles, and Lieutenants Lang and Hyatt returned last week from the Southern Islands. Mrs. Rumbough had dinner Thursday for her house guest, Miss Knight, of Manila, and Lieut. and Mrs. Robinson, Miss Ruggles, Lieutenants Parker and Riggs.

Lieut. and Mesdames Carter and Pegram and Capt. and Mrs. Barnes dined with Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Brant gave a bridge party Wednesday for Miss Wood and Miss Rose, Capt. and Mrs. Stodter, Lieut. and Mesdames Chandler and Robinson, Major Horn, Lieutenants Brown and Boone. Mrs. Mabie, mother of Mrs. S. M. Walsley, arrived on the Thomas and is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Walsley. Miss Rose, niece of Capt. and Mrs. Calvert, 8th Cav., at Fort McKinley, is a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Stodter. Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett and Captain Comly returned Monday from a month's vacation in Baguio.

Mrs. H. S. Clarkson, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Kelso, in San Antonio, for six months, arrived on the Thomas Monday and she and Lieutenant Clarkson are guests



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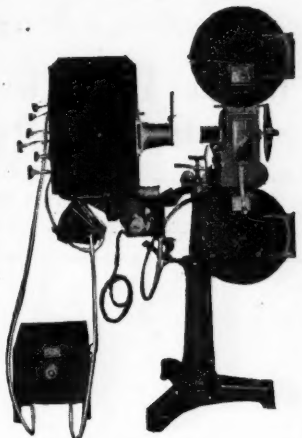
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ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Jonas H. Holden. At San Diego, Cal.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. At Corinto, Nicaragua.

OLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. At San Diego, Cal.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. On the West coast of Mexico.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. At Honolulu, H.T.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. On the West coast of Mexico.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. On the West coast of Mexico.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. On the West coast of Mexico.

FLEET AUXILIARY.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. On the West coast of Mexico.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PREEBLE (destroyer). Ensign Vance D. Chapline. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Robert G. Coman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Merritt Hodson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Claude S. Gillette. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Francis W. Scanland. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Alfred L. Ede. At Honolulu, H.T.

While on a submerged run off Honolulu on March 25 the F-4 sank to the bottom and failed to reappear. The boat has been located and will be brought to the surface.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Pedro, Cal.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan, Commander.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At San Diego, Cal.

K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.

K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At San Diego, Cal.

K-8 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At San Diego, Cal.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Comdr. Frank Lyon. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Alfred W. Hinds. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Roe W. Vincent. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Alfred W. Hinds. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Toser. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. George A. Alexander. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHARLESTON, cruiser first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark Sh. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 1062.)

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Thomas Withers. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

E-2 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Cooke. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

Third Division.

Comdr. Orton P. Jackson, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Comdr. Orton P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph M. Deem. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gyax. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At Cramp's Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FULTON (tender). Lieut. James D. Wilson. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At Pensacola, Fla.

K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At Pensacola, Fla.

K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Holbrook Gibson. At Pensacola, Fla.

K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At Pensacola, Fla.

AUXILIARY DIVISION.

Comdr. Urban T. Holmes, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Commander Holmes.) At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William B. Wells. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SONOMA (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., Capt. Louis M. Gulick.
M.C.R.R., Winthrop, Md., 1st Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews.

Ship Detachments.

M. Det., Receiving Ship, Puget Sound, 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Fegan.
M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Howard H. Kipp.
M. Det., U.S.S. Castine, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Robert W. Voeth.
M. Det., U.S.S. Colorado, 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Gardener.
M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Frederick A. Barker.
M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. William M. Small.
M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 2d Lieut. Oliver Floyd.
M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, Non-commissioned officer.
M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, 1st Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.
M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, 1st Lieut. Holland M. Smith.
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M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Richard P. Williams.
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M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. John A. Gray.
M. Det., U.S.S. Washington, Capt. George Van Orden.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Fred D. Kilgore.

The origin of "jitney," a word of recent use but rapidly spreading, is much discussed. Troop Sergt. George Washington Lee, 3d U.S. Cav., retired, finds it in a French source, via the Southern negroes. He quotes in the New York Sun the following little catch common among the French speaking negroes of Louisiana and the Southern states generally:

Mettons jettée dans li trou
Et parcourons sur la rue—
Mettons jettée—si non vous
Promenez ou pied nu!

This may be loosely rendered, he says, as follows:

Put a nickel in the slot,
On the bus this is the fare;
If a nickel you've not got,
You must trust to Shanks's mare.

Accounts are given of the systematic efforts of the Berlin police to suppress all public signs and notices in any but the German language. They now insist, for instance, on the substitution of the words *Frisör* for *Friseur*, *Haarkünstler* for *Coiffeur*, *Handpflege* for *Manicure*, and *Dufterzeugnisse* for *parfumerie*. Restaurants, hotels and cafés are forbidden to call themselves "grand." The police are carefully removing foreign advertisements from railway stations, trams and trains, and the public is invited to call the attention of the police to any infringements of the rules.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Giusta and Mackaye, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents: Issued week of March 23—Spring gun, Robert M. Shannon. Week of March 30—Shell, Aaron H. Le Van: art of submarine signaling, Walter Hahnemann and Heinrich Hecht; torpedo, Gustav P. Helfrich; torpedo testing apparatus, William Dieter; aiming device for ordnance, Karl Voller. Week of April 6—Submarine torpedoboot, Joseph Barraja-Frauenfelder. Patents issued

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to those in the Navy—Expanding bullet, No. 1,134,797, Commodore Moses L. Wood, U.S.N. Week of April 13—Submarine boat, Simon Lake, assignor to Lake Torpedoboot Company; mushroom bullet, Robert G. Clyne; firearm, Rudolf Rychiger; military signaling apparatus, Bernard Russel Dietz; process for manufacturing explosives, Carl Hartmann; cartridge fuse, William Thomas Garlitz and William Rowles Gardner. Patents issued to those in the Navy—Contour cap for projectiles, No. 1,135,772, Comdr. Cleland Davis, U.S.N., assignor to Ordnance Development Co. of America, Wilmington, Del.

Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, whose book, "English Ancestral Homes of Noted Americans," will soon be published by Lippincott's, traveling in England last summer made this entry in her journal: "Landing at Plymouth, as we did July 24, 1914, and wandering through the town in search of historic associations, we found this ancient stronghold as peaceful as a midland village. On the Hoe we met with many reminders of a warlike past, a great memorial to the victory in the Spanish Armada and a fine bronze statue of Queen Elizabeth's heroic sailor, Sir Francis Drake. Stone forts bristling with guns stood all along the shore; but so incongruous did they seem to us, steeped as we were in the peaceful atmosphere of this ancient town, that we turned to each other and said: 'Why does England keep up these forts? England does not have war nowadays. What is the use of all these bristling forts? England is at peace, this is an age of peace, a Peace Convention is soon to be held at Lake Constance. Servia and Austria have their difficulties, but here all is tranquil!' As Señor Ferraro expressed it, 'On the 24th of July all Europe, from Ionia to the Baltic, from the Pyrenees to the Urals, was still able to go to bed in peace and to dream of the approaching summer vacation.' The next day, Saturday, the 25th, Austria delivered her ultimatum to Servia, with what consequences we know."

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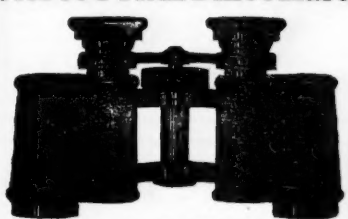
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